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CHAPTER 25

AL-FURQAN

(The Decisive)

(77 VERSES)

VERSES 32 to 77

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

VERSES 32 – 34

وَقَالَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا لَوْلَا نُزِّلَ عَلَيْهِ الْقُرْآنُ جُمْلَةً وَاحِدَةً ۦ كَذَٰلِكَ لِنُثَبِّتَ بِهِ فُؤَادَكَ ۗ وَرَتَّلْنَاهُ تَرْتِيلًا } [32]

And those who are committing Kufr say, 'Why wasn't the Quran Revealed unto him all at once?' Like that, We Affirmed your heart with it, and We Arranged it (to be Revealed) gradually [25:32]

And they cannot come to you with an example except We will Come with the Truth and the best interpretation [25:33]

Those who would be Gathered upon their faces to Hell, those would be in the most evil place and most straying from the way [25:34]

في مجمع البيان: الَّذِينَ يُخشُرُونَ عَلَى وُجُوهِهِمْ إِلَى جَهَنَّمَ ورَوَى أَنَسٌ قَالَ: إِنَّ رَجُلًا قَالَ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ كَيْفَ يُخْشَرُ الْكَافِرُ عَلَى وَجُهِهِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ؟ قَالَ: إِنَّ رَجُلًا قَالَ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ كَيْفَ يُخْشَرُ الْكَافِرُ عَلَى وَجُهِهِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ الَّذِي أَمْشَاهُ عَلَى رجُلَيْهِ قَادِرٌ أَنْ يُمْشِيَهُ عَلَى وَجُهِهِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ

In (the book) Majma Al Bayan -

'Those who would be Gathered upon their faces to Hell [25:34] — Anas reported. He said, 'A man said, 'O Prophet-saww of Allah-azwi! How would the Kafir be Resurrected upon his face on

the Day of Judgment?' He^{-saww} said: 'Surely, the One^{-azwj} Who Caused him to walk upon his two legs is Able upon Causing him to walk upon his face on the Day of Judgment''.¹

محمد بن إبراهيم النعماني في (الغيبة): بإسناده عن كعب الأحبار، قال: إذا كان يوم القيامة حشر الناس على أربعة أصناف: صنف ركبان، و صنف على أقدامهم يمشون، و لا يؤذن لهم فيعتذرون، أولئك الذين على أقدامهم يمشون، و هم فيها كالحون.

Muhammad Bin Ibrahim Al-Nu'mani in Al-Ghayba, by his chain from Ka'ab Al-Ahbaar who said,

فقيل: ياكعب، من هؤلاء الذين يحشرون على وجوههم، و هذه الحال حالهم؟

قال: كعب: أولئك الذين كانوا على الضلال و الارتداد و النكث، فبئس ما قدمت لهم أنفسهم إذا لقوا الله بحرب خليفتهم و وصي نبيهم، و عالمهم، و سيدهم، و فاضلهم، و حامل اللواء و ولي الحوض، و المرتجى، و الرجاء دون هذا العالم، و هو العلم الذي لا يجهل، و المحجة التي من زال عنها عطب، و في النار هوى،

Ka'ab said, 'They are the ones who were upon the straying and the apostasy and the breaking of the allegiance. So evil is what they had sent forward for themselves, when they would meet Allah-azwj having battled against their Caliph and the successor-asws of their Prophet-saww, and their knowledgeable one-asws, and their Chief, and their best one, and the bearer of the Flag and the Guardian of the Fountain, and they hoped and wished for other than this knowledgeable one-asws, and he-asws had the knowledge in which there was no ignorance, and that which was not corrupted, and in the Fire they would be yearning for him-asws (to help them).

ذلك علي و رب كعب، أعلمهم علما، و أقدمهم سلما، و أوفرهم حلما، عجب كعب ممن قدم على علي غيره.

That is Ali-asws and lord of Ka'ab, who-asws taught them knowledge, and preceded them in submission, and their most forbearing one. Ka'ab is astounded from the one who gives preference to others over Ali-asws.

و من نسل علي (عليه السلام) القائم المهدي (عليه السلام) ، الذي يبدل الأرض غير الأرض، و به يحتج عيسى بن مريم (عليه السلام) على نصارى الروم و الصين، إن القائم المهدي من نسل علي (عليه السلام) أشبه الناس بعيسى بن مريم خلقا و خلقا و سمتا و هيبة ، يعطيه الله عز و جل ما أعطى الأنبياء و يزيده و يفضله.

And from the children of Ali-asws is Al-Qaim-asws Al-Mahdi-asws, the one who would change the earth to a different earth, and by him-asws would be the argument of Isa-as Bin Maryam-as upon the Christians of Rome and China. Al-Qaim Al-Mahdi-asws is from the children of Ali-asws, resembling Isa-as Bin Maryam-as in morals and ethics, and appearance and prestige. Allah-azwj Mighty and Majestic would Give him-asws what He-azwj Gave to the Prophets-as and Increase it, and Prefer him-asws.

إن القائم (عليه السلام) من ولد علي (عليه السلام) له غيبة كغيبة يوسف، و رجعة كرجعة عيسى بن مريم، ثم يظهر بعد غيبته مع طلوع النجم الأحمر، و خراب الزوراء و هي الري، و خسف المزورة، و هي بغداد، و خروج السفياني، و حرب ولد العباس مع فتيان أرمينية و آذربيجان،

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H 56 – تفسير نور الثقلين، ج4، ص: 16 1

Al-Qaim^{-asws} is from the sons^{-asws} of Ali^{-asws}. For him^{-asws} would be an occultation like the occultation of Yusuf^{-as}, and a return like the return of Isa Bin Maryam^{-as}. Then he^{-as} would appear after his^{-asws} occultation after the emergence of the red star, and the ruination of Al-Zawra - and it is Al-Rayy, and the submerging of Al-Mazroura – and it is Baghdad, and the coming out of Al-Sufyani, and the battle of the sons of Al-Abbas with the youths of Armenia and Azerbaijan.

That is the battle in which thousands upon thousands would be killed. Each one holding a sword would be destroyed, having been beaten by the black banners. These wars would be marred by the red death, and the great plague'.²

VERSES 35 – 38

And We had Given the Book to Musa and Made his brother to be with him as a Vizier [25:35]

Then We Said: "Go you both to the people, those who belied Our Signs, so We Destroyed them Destructively [25:36]

And the people of Noah, when they belied the Rasools, We Drowned them, and Made them to be a Sign for the people, and We have Prepared for the unjust ones a painful Punishment [25:37]

And Aad, and Samood, and the dwellers of the Al-Rass and many generations between them [25:38]

ابن بابویه، قال: حدثنا أحمد بن زیاد بن جعفر الهمداني، قال: حدثنا علي بن إبراهیم بن هاشم، عن أبیه، قال: حدثنا أبو الصلت عبد السلام بن صالح الهروي، قال: حدثنا على بن موسى الرضا، عن أبیه موسى ابن جعفر، عن أبیه جعفر بن محمد، عن أبیه على بن

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الغبية: 145/ 4²

الحسين، عن أبيه الحسين بن علي (صلوات الله عليهم أجمعين)، قال: «أتى علي بن أبي طالب (عليه السلام) قبل مقتله بثلاثة أيام رجل من أشراف تميم، يقال له: عمرو، فقال: يا أمير المؤمنين، أخبرني عن أصحاب الرس، في أي عصر كانوا، و أين كانت منازلهم، و من كان ملكهم، و هل بعث الله عز و جل ذكرهم، و لا أجد خبرهم.

Ibn Babuwayh said, 'Ahmad Bin Ja'far Al-Hamdany narrated to us, from Ali Bin Ibrahim Bin Hashim, from his father, from Abu Al-Salt Abdul Salaam Bin Salih Al-Harwy,

(It has been narrated) from Ali-asws Bin Musa Al-Reza-asws, from his-asws father-asws Musa-asws Bin Ja'far-asws, from his-asws father-asws Ja'far-asws Bin Muhammad-asws, from his-asws father-asws Muhammad-asws, from his-asws father-asws Ali-asws Bin Ali-asws, from his-asws father-asws Ali-asws Bin Ali-asws, from his-asws father-asws Ali-asws Bin Ali-asws Bin Ali-asws Bin Ali-asws Bin Ali-asws battle, so he said, 'O Amir-ul-Momineen-asws! Inform me about: *And Aad, and Samood, and the dwellers of the Al-Rass [25:38]*, which era were they in, and where were their dwellings, and from when was their kingdom, and did Allah-azwj Mighty and Majestic Send a Rasool-as to them or not, for what were they Destroyed? I have found their Mention in the Book of Allah-azwj Mighty and Majestic and could not find their news'.

فقال له أمير المؤمنين (عليه السلام): لقد سألت عن حديث ما سألني عنه أحد من قبلك، و لا يحدثك به أحد بعدي إلا عني، و ما في كتاب الله عز و جل آية إلا و أنا أعرفها، و أعرف تفسيرها، و في أي مكان نزلت، من سهل، أو جبل، و في أي وقت من ليل أو نحار، و إن هاهنا لعلما جما- و أشار إلى صدره- و لكن طلابه يسير، و عن قليل يندمون لو فقدوني.

Amir Al-Momineen^{-asws} said to him: 'You have asked me^{-asws} about a Hadeeth which no one before you has asked me^{-asws} nor will it ever be narrated by anyone from after me^{-asws}, except from me^{-asws}. And there is no Verse in the Book of Allah^{-azwj} except that I^{-asws} understand it, and understand its explanation, and in which place it was Revealed, from a coast, or a mountain, and in which time from night or day, and over here is the total knowledge' – and he^{-asws} gestured towards his^{-asws} own chest – 'it's seekers are few, and would be of little regret it if they were to lose me^{-asws}.

كان من قصتهم - يا أخا تميم - أنهم كانوا قوما يعبدون شجرة صنوبر، يقال لها: شاه درخت، كان يافث بن نوح غرسها على شفير عين، يقال لها روشاب ، كانت أنبتت لنوح (عليه السلام) بعد الطوفان، و إنما سموا أصحاب الرس، لأنهم رسوا نبيهم في الأرض، و ذلك بعد سليمان بن داود (عليه السلام).

What was from their stories — O brother of Tameem — they were a people who were worshipping the pine tree called 'Shah Darakht'. It was Yafis Bin Noah^{-as} who had planted it upon the verge of a spring called Roushab. It grew for Noah^{-as} after the flood. But rather, the dwellers of Al-Rass were called so because they buried (سوا) their Prophet^{-as} in the ground, and that is after Sulayman^{-as} Bin Dawood^{-as}.

و كانت أعظم مدائنهم إسفندار، و هي التي ينزلها ملكهم، و كان يسمى: تركوذ بن غابور بن يارش بن ساذن بن نمرود بن كنعان فرعون إبراهيم (عليه السلام)، و بحا العين و الصنوبرة، و قد غرسوا في كل قرية منها حبة من طلع تلك الصنوبرة، و أجروا إليها نحرا من العين التي عند الصنوبرة، فنبتت الحبة، و صارت شجرة عظيمة، و حرموا ماء العين و الأنحار، فلا يشربون منها، و لا أنعامهم، و من فعل ذلك قتلوه، و يقولون: هو حياة آلهتنا، فلا ينبغى لأحد أن ينقص من حياتها، و يشربون هم و أنعامهم من نحر الرس، الذي عليه قراهم.

And the biggest of their cities was Isfandaar, and it is the one in which their King had dwelled, and he was called Tarkowz Bin Ghabour Bin Yarish Bin Saazan Bin Namroud Bin Kana'an, Pharaoh at the time of Ibrahim-as. And in it was the spring and the pine tree, and in every town they had planted a seed from that pine tree, and made the river to flow from which was the main pine tree. These seeds grew and became big trees, and they prohibited the water of the spring and the river. So they would neither drink from it, nor water their cattle from it. And the one who did that (drank from it) they killed him and they were saying, 'It is the life of our god, so it is not befitting for anyone that he should reduce its life'. And they and their cattle used to drink from the river Al-Rass, upon which were their towns'.

فكان الشيطان يجيء فيحرك أغصانها، و يصيح من ساقها صياح الصبي: إني قد رضيت عنكم- عبادي- فطيبوا نفسا، و قروا عينا. فيرفعون رؤوسهم عند ذلك، و يشربون الخمر و يضربون بالمعازف، و يأخذون الدست بند، فيكونون على ذلك يومهم و ليلتهم، ثم ينصرفون.

Then the Satan-la would come and move its branches and shout as the young boy shouts, 'I am pleased with you all – my servants – so let your selves be perfumed and your eyes be joyful!' During that, they would raise their heads and drink the intoxicants and play their musical instruments. And then they would dance around that during that day and night, then they would leave.

خارجا من السرادق، و يقربون إليها الذبائح، أضعاف ما قربوه للشجرة التي في قراهم، فيجيء إبليس عند ذلك، فيحرك الصنوبرة تحريكا شديدا، و يتكلم من جوفها كلاما جهوريا، و يعدهم و يمنيهم بأكثر مما وعدتهم و منتهم الشياطين كلها، فيرفعون رؤوسهم من السجود، و بحم من الفرح و النشاط ما لا يفيقون، و لا يتكلمون، من الشرب و العزف، فيكونون على ذلك اثنى عشر يوما و لياليها، بعدد أعيادهم بسائر السنة، ثم ينصرفون.

They would come out from their tent, and slaughter their offerings, double what they presented to the pine trees in their own towns. So Iblees-la would come during that, and he-la would move the pine tree with an intense shaking, speaking from inside it with a loud speech, and prepare them and promise them more than all the other devils had done so before. So they would raise their heads from the prostrations, and they would be so joyful that they would not wake up from it, nor would they be speaking due to the drinking and the music. So they were doing that over twelve days and nights, the number of the festivals for the rest of the year, then they would leave.

فلما طال كفرهم بالله عز و جل و عبادتهم غيره، بعث الله عز و جل إليهم نبيا من بني إسرائيل، من ولد يهودا ابن يعقوب (عليه السلام)، فلبث فيهم زمانا طويلا، يدعوهم إلى عبادة الله عز و جل، و معرفة ربوبيته، فلا يتبعونه،

When their Kufr with Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic and their worshipping others was prolonged, Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic Sent a Prophet^{-as} from the Children of Israel, from the sons of Yahouda Ibn Yaqoub^{-as}. So he^{-as} remained with them for a lengthy period, calling them to the worship of Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic, and recognition of His^{-azwj} Lordship, but they did not follow him^{-as}.

فلما رأى شدة تماديهم في الغي و الضلال، و تركهم قبول ما دعاهم إليه من الرشد و النجاح، و حضر عيد قريتهم العظمى، قال: يا رب، إن عبادك أبوا إلا تكذيبي، و الكفر بك، و غدوا يعبدون شجرة لا تنفع و لا تضر، فأيبس شجرهم أجمع، و أرهم قدرتك و سلطانك.

But when he^{-as} saw the intensity of their continuation in the delusion and the deviation, and the acceptance of he^{-as} was calling them to the guidance and the salvation, and when the Eid of their great town presented itself, he^{-as} said: 'O Lord^{-azwj}! You^{-azwj} servants are adamant of belying me^{-as}, and denying You^{-azwj}, and they would be leaving early to worship the tree which neither benefits them nor helps. So wither all of their trees and Show them Your^{-azwj} Power and Authority!'

فأصبح القوم و قد يبس شجرهم، فها لهم ذلك، و فظع بمم، و صاروا فرقتين: فرقة قالت: سحر آلهتكم هذا الرجل الذي زعم أنه رسول رب السماء و الأرض إليكم، ليصرف وجوهكم عن آلهتكم إلى إلهه. و فرقة قالت: لا، بل غضبت آلهتكم حين رأت هذا الرجل يعيبها، و يقع فيها-، و يدعوكم إلى عبادة غيرها، فحجبت حسنها و بحاءها لكي تغضبوا لها، فتنتصروا منه.

When the people woke up in the morning, their trees had dried up. So when they saw that, they panicked and became two groups. A group said, 'Your gods have been bewitched by this man-as who claims to be a Rasool-as of the Lord-azwj of the sky and the earth to you, in order to divert your attention from your gods towards his-as God'. And a group said, 'No, but your gods are angry when they saw this man faulting them, who is among you, and is calling you all to the worship of someone else. Thus they have veiled their beauty and glory so that you may be angered and be victorious over him-as.

فأجمع رأيهم على قتله، فاتخذوا أنابيب طوالا من رصاص، واسعة الأفواه، ثم أرسلوها في قرار العين، إلى أعلى الماء، واحدة فوق الاخرى، مثل البرابخ، و نزحوا ما فيها من الماء، ثم حفروا في قرارها بئرا ضيقة المدخل، عميقة، و أرسلوا فيها نبيهم، و ألقموا فاها صخرة عظيمة، ثم أخرجوا الأنابيب من الماء، و قالوا: الآن نرجو أن ترضى عنا آلهتنا، إذا رأت أنا قد قتلنا من كان يقع فيها، و يصد عن عبادتها، و دفناه تحت كبيرها، يتشفى منه، فيعود إليها نورها و نضرتها كما كان.

So, the formed a consensus of opinion for killing him^{-as}. They took long tubes of lead with wide mouths, then inserted these in the spring up to the top of the water, one on top of the other, like the drains, then drained the water, and dug a deep and narrow well, and inserted their Prophet^{-as} in it, and placed a great rock upon the entrance of it. Then they took the pipes out from the water and they said, 'Now we hope that our gods are pleased with us, when they see that we have killed the one who was among us, and stopped from worshipping them, and we buried him^{-as} under the great one, and it would be healed from it, so that its light and its freshness would return to what it used to be.

فبقوا عامة يومهم يسمعون أنين نبيهم (عليه السلام)، و هو يقول: سيدي، قد ترى ضيق مكاني، و شدة كربي، فارحم ضعف ركني، و قلة حيلتي، و عجل بقبض روحي، و لا تؤخر إجابة دعوتي، حتى مات (عليه السلام).

They remained for most of the day hearing the groaning of their Prophet^{-as} and he^{-as} was saying: 'My Master^{-azwj}! You^{-azwj} have seen the narrowness of my^{-as} place, and the severity of my^{-as} loneliness. So have Mercy upon the weakness of my^{-as} position, and my^{-as} helplessness, and hasten the capture of my^{-as} soul, and do not delay the Answering of my^{-as} supplication' – until he^{-as} died.

فقال الله عز و جل لجبرئيل (عليه السلام): يا جبرئيل، أيظن عبادي هؤلاء، الذين قد غرهم حلمي، و أمنوا مكري، و عبدوا غيري، و قتلوا رسولي، أن يقيموا لغضبي، أو يخرجوا من سلطاني؟ كيف و أنا المنتقم ممن عصاني، و لم يخش عقابي، و إني حلفت بعزتي و جلالي لأجعلنهم عبرة و نكالا للعالمين. Allah-azwj Mighty and Majestic Said to Jibraeel-as: "O Jibraeel-as! Do these servants of Mine, who are deceived by My-azwj Forbearance, think that they are safe from My-azwj Plan, and they are worshipping other than Me-azwj, and they killed My-azwj Rasool-as, that they would be able to withstand My-azwj Wrath, or exit from My-azwj Authority? How? And I-azwj am the Avenger from the one who disobeys Me-azwj and does not fear My-azwj Punishment. And I-azwj Swear by My-azwj Might and My-azwj Majestic that I-azwj shall Make them an example and a Punishment for the worlds".

Thus, we^{-asws} seek Refuge with Allah^{-azwj}, elevated is His^{-azwj} Mention, from His^{-azwj} Wrath, and the Descent of His^{-azwj} Curse. And there is no Mighty nor Strength except with Allah^{-azwj} the Exalted, the Magnificent'.³

Ali Bin Ibrahim, from his father, from Ibn Abu Umeyr, from Jameel,

'Abu Abdullah^{-asws} said, 'A woman came up along with her guardian to Abu Abdullah^{-asws}, so she said, 'What are you^{-asws} saying regarding the lesbian with the lesbian?'

He^{-asws} said: 'They are in the Fire. When it will be the Day of Judgement, they shall come with these (women), so they would be made to wear robes of Fire, and slipper of Fire, and face masks of Fire, and columns of Fire would be made to enter their hearts and their genitals'.

She said, 'Is this not in the Book of Allah^{-azwj}?' He^{-asws} said 'Yes it is'. She said, 'Where is it?' He^{-asws} said: 'And Aad, and Samood, and the dwellers of the Al-Rass [25:38], so these (lesbians) were the (dwellers) of Al-Rass'.⁴

Ali Bin Ibrahim, from his father, from Ibn Abu Umeyr, from Muhammad Bin Abu Hamza and Hisham and hafs,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Abdullah^{-asws}, some women having come over to him, so a woman from them asked him^{-asws} about the lesbianism. So he^{-asws} said: 'The Penalty (*Hadd*) is the Penalty (*Hadd*) of the adulterer'. So the woman said, 'Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic

عيون أخبار الرّضا (عليه السّلام) 1: 205/ 1³

تفسير القمّى 2: 113 ⁴

has not Mentioned that in the Quran?' So he^{-asws} said: 'Yes'. She said, 'And where is it?' He^{-asws} said: 'These are: **the dwellers of the Al-Rass [25:38]**'.⁵

VERSE 39

And for each one We Struck examples and each one We Wasted with a Destruction [25:39]

Ibn Babuwayh, from his father, from Sa'ad Bin Abdullah, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Isa, from Muhammad Bin Khalid Al-Barqy, from the one who mentioned it, from Hafs Bin Ghayas,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Abdullah^{-asws} regarding the Words of Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic: **and each one We Wasted with a Destruction [25:39]**, he^{-asws} said: 'It Means, We^{-azwj} Broke down with a breaking'. He^{-asws} said: 'It (happened) at Nabatiyya''.⁶

VERSE 40

[25:40] And certainly they have passed by the town upon which was Rained the evil rain; did they not then see it? But, they were not hoping to be Raised

Ali Bin Ibrahim said, 'And in a report of Abu Al-Jaroud,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Ja'far^{-asws} having said: 'And as for the town upon which the evil rain was Rained, so it is Sodom, the town of the people of Lut^{-as}. Allah^{-azwj} Rained upon them stones of clay'.⁷

VERSES 41 – 43

⁵ Al Kafi – V 7 – The Book of Legal Penalties Ch 23 H 1

معانى الأخبار: 220/ 1 ⁶

تفسير القمّى 2: 114. ⁷

And when they see you, they only take you as a mockery, 'Is this the one Allah Sent as a Rasool? [25:41]

He almost strayed us away from our gods, if we had not been patient upon these'. And soon they will know when they see the Punishment, who is more straying from the Way [25:42]

Do you see the one who takes his own desires as a god? So, will you happen to be a protector upon him? [25:43]

علي بن إبراهيم، قال: نزلت في قريش، و ذلك أنه ضاق عليهم المعاش، فخرجوا من مكة، و تفرقوا، فكان الرجل إذا رأى شجرة حسنة أو حجرا حسنا، هويه فعبده، و كانوا ينحرون لها النعم، و يلطخونها بالدم، و يسمونها سعد صخرة، و كانوا إذا أصابحم داء في إبلهم و أغنامهم، جاءوا إلى الصخرة، فيمسحون بما الغنم و الإبل، فجاء رجل من العرب بإبل له، يريد أن يتمسح بالصخرة لإبله، و يبارك عليها .

Ali Bin Ibrahim said,

'It was Revealed regarding the Quraysh. And that is when their livelihood was restricted, so they went out from Makkah, and dispersed. So, when the man saw a beautiful tree or a beautiful rock, he would worship it. And they would offer sacrifices to it and stain it with the blood, and called it Sa'ad Rock. So, when they were struck by illness regarding their camels or sheep, they would come to the rock, and wipe the sheep and the camel. The Arab man would come to it intending to wipe his camel to the rock in order to be blessed by it'.⁸

VERSE 44

Or do you reckon that most of them are hearing or using their intellects? Surely, they are only like the cattle. But, they are more straying of the way [25:44]

محمد بن يعقوب: عن أبي عبد الله الأشعري، عن بعض أصحابنا، رفعه، عن هشام بن الحكم، عن أبي الحسن موسى بن جعفر (عليه السلام)- في حديث طويل- قال: «يا هشام، ثم ذم الله الذين لا يعقلون، فقال: أَمْ تَحْسَبُ أَنَّ أَكْتَرُهُمْ يَسْمَعُونَ أَوْ يَعْقِلُونَ إِنْ هُمْ إِلَّا كَالْأَنْعَام بَلْ هُمْ أَصَلُ سَبِيلًا.

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تفسير القمّى 2: 114. 8

Muhammad Bin yaqoub, from Abu Abdullah Al-Ashary, from one of our companions, raising it from Hisham Bin Al-Hakam,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Al-Hassan Musa^{-asws} Bin Ja'far^{-asws} – in a lengthy Hadeeth – said: 'O Hisham! Then Allah^{-azwj} Condemned the ones who are not using their intellects, so He^{-azwj} Said: *Or do you reckon that most of them are hearing or using their intellects?* Surely they are only like the cattle. But, they are more straying of the way [25:44]'.9

ابْنُ مَحْبُوبٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللّهِ بْنِ غَالِبٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ عَلِيَّ بْنَ الْحُسَيْنِ (عليه السلام) يَقُولُ إِنَّ رَجُلًا جَاءَ إِلَى أَمِيرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ (عليه السلام) يَا حُسَيْنُ أَجِبِ الرَّجُلَ (عليه السلام) أَمَّا قَوْلُكَ أَخِيرُنِي إِنْ كُنْتَ عَالِماً عَنِ النَّاسِ وَ عَنْ أَشْبَاهِ النَّاسِ وَ عَنِ النَّاسِ وَ عَنِ النَّاسُ وَ لِلَاكِ قَالَ اللّهُ تَعَالَى ذِكْرُهُ فِي كِتَابِهِ ثُمُّ أَفِيضُوا مِنْ حَيْثُ أَفاضَ النَّاسُ فَرَسُولُ اللّهُ تَعَالَى ذِكْرُهُ فِي كِتَابِهِ ثُمُّ أَفِيضُوا مِنْ حَيْثُ أَفاضَ النَّاسُ فَرَسُولُ اللّهُ تَعَالَى ذِكْرُهُ فِي كِتَابِهِ ثُمُّ أَفِيضُوا مِنْ حَيْثُ أَفاضَ النَّاسُ فَرَسُولُ اللهُ عليه وآله) الَّذِي أَفَاضَ بالنَّاس

Ibn Mahboub, from Abdullah Bin Ghalib, from his father Saeed Bin Al-Musayyab who said:

I heard Ali-asws Bin Al-Husayn-asws saying that: 'A man went to Amir Al-Momineen-asws and said, 'Inform me, if you-asws are knowledgeable, about the people, and about those who resemble the people, and about the *Nasnaas*'. So Amir Al-Momineen-asws said: 'O Husayn-asws, answer the man'. So Al-Husayn-asws said: 'As for your word, 'Inform me about the people', so we-asws are the people, and that is what Allah-azwj Says in His-azwj Book: *Then hasten on from where the people (Ibrahim and Ismail) hastened on, [2:199]*, so it is the Rasool Allah-saww so he-saww is the one-saww about whom people should come forward.

And as for your words, 'Resembling the people', so they are our-asws Shias, and they are our-asws friends, and they are from us-asws, and that is what Ibrahim-as said: **So the one who follows me, then he is from me [14:36]**.

And as for your words, 'The *Nasnaas*', so they are the vast majority' – and he^{-asws} gestured by his^{-asws} hand towards a group of the people, then said: *Surely they are only like the cattle. But, they are more straying of the way [25:44]*.¹⁰

عِدَّةٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِنَا عَنْ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ حَالِدٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ رَفَعَهُ عَنْ مُحُمَّدِ بْنِ دَاوُدَ الْغَنويِّ عَنِ الْأَصْبَغِ بْنِ نُبَاتَةَ قَالَ جَاءَ رَجُلِّ إِلَى أَمِيرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ (صلوات الله عليه) فَقَالَ يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ إِنَّ نَاساً زَعَمُوا أَنَّ الْعَبْدَ لَا يَزْنِي وَ هُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ وَ لَا يَسْرِقُ وَ هُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ وَ لَا يَسْرِفُ وَ هُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ وَ لَا يَسْرِبُ الْحَبْدَ وَهُو مُؤْمِنٌ وَ لَا يَسْرِبُ الْحَبْدَ الْعَبْدَ لَا يَزْنِي وَ هُو مُؤْمِنٌ وَ لَا يَسْرِبُ وَ هُو مُؤْمِنٌ وَ لَا يَسْرِبُ الْحَبْدَ يُصَلِّقِي وَ يَدْعُو دُعَائِي وَ يَدْعُو دُعَائِي وَ يَنْكِحُنِي وَ أَوْلِئُهُ وَ قَدْ حَرَجَ مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ مِنْ أَجْلِ ذَنْبٍ يَسِيرٍ أَصَابَهُ

A number of our companions, from ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Khalid, from his father, raising it from Muhammad in Dawood Al Ghanawy, from Al Asbagh Bin Nubata who said,

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الكافي 1: 11/ 12. ⁹

¹⁰ Al Kafi V 8 - H 14787

'A man came over to Amir Al-Momineen-asws and he said, 'O Amir Al-Momineen-asws! The people are alleging that the servant neither commits adultery while he is a *Momin*, nor steal while he is a *Momin*, nor drink the wine while he is a *Momin*, nor consume the usury while he is a *Momin*, nor shed the blood unlawfully while he is a *Momin*. So this has been heavy upon me, and my chest is constricted from him where I claim that this servant is pray my (kind of) *Salāt*, and supplicating my (kind of) supplication, and is marrying into my (family) and I marry into his, and he inherits me and I inherit him, and he has exited from the *Emān* for the reason of the few sins hitting him'.

So Amir Al-Momineen^{-asws} said: 'So when they fought against what they recognised, Allah^{-azwj} Afflicted them due to that and Confiscate the spirit of the *Emān* from them, and three spirits settled in their bodies – the spirit of the strength, and the spirit of the desire, and spirit of the body. Then He^{-azwj} Added them to the cattle, so He^{-azwj} Said *They are nothing but like cattle [25:44]*, because the animals rather, carry (load) by the spirit of the strength and feed by the spirit of the desire, and they travel by the spirit of the body'.

The questioner said to him-asws, 'You-asws have revived my heart, O Amir Al-Momineen-asws'. 11

From him, from Abu Al Hassan Yahya Al Wasity, from the one who mentioned it,

(The narrator says, I) came to Abu Abdullah-asws and said to him-asws, 'Do you-asws view these people, all of them as from the human beings?'

فقال: ألق منهم النارك للسواك، والمتربع في الموضع الضيق، والداخل فيما لا يعنيه، والممارى فيما لا علم له به، والمتمرض من غير علة، والمتشعث من غير مصيبة، والمخالف على أصحابه في الحق وقد اتفقوا عليه، والمفتخر بفخر آبائه وهو خلو من صالح أعمالهم، وهو بمنزلة الخلنج يقشر لحاء عن لحاء حتى يوصل إلى جوهره وهو كما قال الله عزوجل من قائل " إن هم إلاكالانعام بل هم أضل سبيلا ".

He^{-asws} said: 'Among them are those who are the fuel of the Fire, and the ones sitting in the narrow place, and the ones who have entered into what does not concern them, the meddlers in what they have no knowledge of, and the sick ones not from the disease, and the afflicted ones not from difficulties, and the violator of the truth having agreed with his companions, and the proud one priding over his forefathers and he is empty from the righteous of their deeds, and he is at the status of the *Al-Khalanj* (a type of fish) peeling layer from layer until it gets to the core, and it is as Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic has Said: *Surely they are only like the cattle. But, they are more straying of the way [25:44]*'. ¹²

¹¹ Al Kafi V 2 – The Book Of Belief and Disbelief CH 112 H 16 (Extract)

¹² Al Mahaasin - V 1 Bk 1 H 35

VERSES 45 & 46

Do you not look at your Lord how He Extends the shade? And had he so Desired, He would have Made it stationary. Then We Made the sun as an indicator upon it [25:45]

Then We Seize it to Ourselves with an easy seizure [25:46]

على بن إبراهيم، قال: في رواية أبي الجارود، عن أبي جعفر (عليه السلام)، في قوله: أَ لَمَّ تَرَ إِلَى رَبِّكَ كَيْفَ مَدَّ الظِّلَّ وَ لَوْ شاءَ لَجَعَلَهُ ساكِناً، قال: «الظل: ما بين طلوع الفجر إلى طلوع الشمس».

Ali Bin Ibrahim said, 'In a report of Abu Al Jaroud,

'From Abu Ja'far^{-asws}, regarding His^{-azwj} Words: **Do you not look at your Lord how He Extends the shade? And had he so Desired, He would have Made it stationary [25:45]**. He^{-asws} said: 'The shade, is what is between the emergence of the dawn up to the emergence of the sun''.¹³

ابن شهر آشوب، قال: نزل النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله) بالجحفة، تحت شجرة قليلة الظل، و نزل أصحابه حوله، فتداخله شيء من ذلك، فأذن الله تعالى الله تعالى الله تعالى الله تعالى ألمَّ تَرْ إلى رَبّكَ كَيْفَ مَدَّ الظِّلَ وَ لَوْ شَاءَ لَجَعَلَهُ سَاكِناً.

Ibn Shehr Ashub said,

'The Prophet-saww encamped at Al-Johfa, under a tree with little shade. And his-saww companions settled around him-saww. So something (a thought) entered him-saww from that, and Allah-azwj the Exalted Permitted that little tree, until it raised itself and shaded all of them. So Allah-azwj the Exalted Revealed: **Do you not look at your Lord how He Extends the shade? And had he so Desired, He would have Made it stationary [25:45]**'. 14

VERSES 47 - 49

And He is the One Who Made the night as an apparel for you, and the sleep as rest, and Made the day as a resurrection [25:47]

14 out of 53

تفسير القمى 2: 115 ¹³

المناقب 1: 135 ¹⁴

And He is the One Who Sends the winds as glad tidings before His Mercy. And We Send down clean water from the sky [25:48]

In order to revive by it a dead land, and We Quench it from what We Created, cattle and a lot of people [25:49]

(مصباح الشريعة): قال الصادق (عليه السلام): «إذا أردت الطهارة و الوضوء، فتقدم إلى الماء تقدمك إلى رحمة الله تعالى، فإن الله تعالى قد جعل الماء مفتاح قربته و مناجاته، و دليلا إلى بساط خدمته،

(In the book) Misbah Al Sharia -

'Al-Sadiq^{-asws} said: 'Whenever you intend the cleanliness and performing the Wudu, then proceed to the water, you will be proceeding to the Mercy of Allah^{-azwj} the Exalted, for Allah^{-azwj} the Exalted has Made the water a key to His^{-azwj} Proximity and His^{-azwj} Whispering, and an indication to the spreading of His^{-azwj} service.

و كما أن رحمة الله تطهر ذنوب العباد، كذلك النجاسات الظاهرة يطهرها الماء لا غير، قال الله تعالى: وَ هُوَ الَّذِي أَرْسَلَ الرِّيَاحَ بُشْراً بَيْنَ يَدَيْ رَحْمَتِهِ وَ أَنْزُلْنَا مِنَ السَّمَاءِ ماءً طَهُوراً،

And just as the Mercy of Allah^{-azwj} Cleans the sins of the servants, similar to that, the apparent filth is cleaned by the water, not something else. Allah^{-azwj} the Exalted Says: *And He is the One Who Sends the winds as glad tidings before His Mercy. And We Send down clean water from the sky* [25:48].

و قال الله تعالى: وَ جَعَلْنا مِنَ الْماءِ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ حَيِّ أَ فَلا يُؤْمِنُونَ «1»، فكما أحيا به كل شيء من نعيم الدنيا، كذلك برحمته و فضله جعل حياة القلب و الطاعات و التفكر في صفاء الماء و رقته و طهره و بركته و لطيف امتزاجه بكل شيء، و استعمله في تطهير الأعضاء التي أمرك الله بتطهيرها، و تعبدك بأدائها في فرائضه و سننه،

And Allah^{-azwj} the Exalted Says: **And We Made from the water, all living things, so will they not believe?** [21:30]. So, just as He^{-azwj} Revives by it, all things from the bounties of the world, similar to that, by His^{-azwj} Mercy and His^{-azwj} Grace, He^{-azwj} Made the revival of the heart, and the obedience, and the pondering to be in the clean water, and his cleanliness, and his Blessings, and the subtleties of its mixture with all things, and its utilisation in cleaning of the body parts which Allah^{-azwj} Commanded you with cleaning it, and Educated you with its etiquettes regarding His^{-azwj} Obligations and His^{-azwj} Sunnah.

فإن تحت كل واحدة منها فوائد كثيرة، فإذا استعملتها بالحرمة انفجرت لك عيون فوائده عن قريب، ثم عاشر خلق الله كامتزاج الماء بالأشياء، يؤدي كل شيء حقه، و لا يتغير عن معناه، معبرا لقول الرسول (صلى الله عليه و آله): مثل المؤمن المخلص كمثل الماء

So, beneath each one of these are a lot of benefits. And when you utilise it with the Mercy, the spring of its benefits bursts out for you from nearby. Then He^{-azwj} Indicated the creatures of Allah^{-azwj} as being like the mixing of the water with the things, giving each thing its right

and there being no change in its meaning, as a lesson being the words of the Rasool-saww: 'An example of the sincere Momin is like an example of the water'.

And, let your purity with Allah^{-azwj} the Exalted in the entirety of your acts of obedience be like the purity of the water when He^{-azwj} Sends it down from the sky, and Named it as clean. And (let) the cleanliness of your heart be with the piety and the conviction during the cleanliness of your body parts with the water".¹⁵

VERSE 50

And We have Explained it between them for them to be mindful (of the Zikr), but most of the people refused except they committed Kufr [25:50]

Sharaf Al-Deen Al-Najafy said, 'Muhammad Bin Ali reported from Muhammad Bin Fazeyl, from Abu Hamza,

'Abu Ja'far-asws having said: 'Jibraeel-as descended unto Muhammad with this Verse, like this: but most of the people from your community refused the Wilayah of Ali but they committed Kufr [25:50]'.16

VERSES 51 & 52

And if We had so Desired, We would have Sent a warner in every town [25:51]

So do not follow the Kafirs, and strive against them a mighty striving with it [25:52]

16 out of 53

مصباح الشريعة: 128. لأنبياء 21: 30. ¹⁵

تأويل الآبات 1: 375/ 11 ¹⁶

Ali Bin Ibrahim, from his father, from Al Nowfaly, from Al Sakuny,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Abdullah^{-asws} that the Prophet^{-saww} sent a brigade. So when they returned, he^{-saww} said: 'Welcome to the people who have accomplished the smallest Jihad and there remains the greatest Jihad'. It was said, 'O Rasool-Allah^{-saww}! And what is the greatest Jihad?' He^{-saww} said: 'Jihad of the self'.¹⁷

قب، المناقب لابن شهرآشوب اجْتَمَعَتِ الْأُمَّةُ وَ وَافَقَ الْكِتَابُ وَ السُّنَّةُ أَنَّ لِلَّهِ خِيَرَةً مِنْ حُلْقِهِ وَ أَنَّ خِيَرَتَهُ مِنْ حُلْقِهِ الْمُتَّقُونَ قَوْلُهُ إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتْقَاكُمْ

(The book) 'Al Managib' of Ibn Shehr Ashub -

The community and ones conforming to the Book and the Sunnah are agreed that there is a choice for Allah^{-azwj} from His^{-azwj} creatures, and that His^{-azwj} Choice from His^{-azwj} creatures are the pious, as per His^{-azwj} Words: *Surely, the most honourable of you in the Presence of Allah is the most pious of you.* [49:13].

وَ أَنَّ خِيَرْتَهُ مِنَ الْمُتَّقِينَ الْمُجَاهِدُونَ قَوْلُهُ فَضَّلَ اللهُ الْمُجاهِدِينَ بِأَمْوالهِمْ وَ أَنْفُسِهِمْ عَلَى الْقاعِدِينَ دَرَجَةً وَ أَنَّ خِيَرْتَهُ مِنَ الْمُجَاهِدِينَ السَّابِقُونَ إِلَى الجِهَادِ قَوْلُهُ لا يَسْتَوِي مِنْكُمْ مَنْ أَنْفَقَ مِنْ قَبْلِ الْفَتْحِ وَ قاتَلَ الْآيَةَ

And His^{-azwj} Choice from the pious are the (Holy) fighters as per His^{-azwj} Words: *Allah Merited the fighters with their wealth and their selves over the ones sitting back, by a level; [4:95]*. And His^{-azwj} Choice from the fighters are the ones foremost to the Jihad as per His^{-azwj} Words: *They are not the same - the ones from you who spent from before the conquest (of Makkah) and fought, [57:10]* – the Verse.

And His^{-azwj} Choice from the foremost fighters are their most working in the Jihad, and the community is united upon that the foremost to the Jihad, they are the participants of Badr, and the best of the Badr participants is Ali^{-asws}.

فَلَمْ يَزَلِ الْقُزْآنُ يُصَدِّقُ بَعْضُهُ بَعْضًا بِإِجْمَاعِهِمْ حَتَّى دَلُوا بِأَنَّ عَلِيّاً خِيَرَةُ هَذِهِ الْأُمَّةِ بَعْدَ نَبِيّهَا الْعَلَوِيُّ الْبَصْرِيُّ وَ لَوْ يَسْتَوِي بِالنَّهُوضِ الجُّلُوسُ لَمَا بَيَّنَ اللَّهُ فَضْلَ الجُّهَادِ

The Quran did not cease to ratify part of it by part, by their consensus until it points upon that Ali^{-asws} is best of this community after its Prophet^{-saww}, the lofty, the insightful, and had the ones getting up been equated with the ones sitting back, Allah^{-azwj} would not have Explained the merits of Jihad.

قَوْلُهُ تَعَالَى يا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ جاهِدِ الْكُفَّارَ وَ الْمُنافِقِينَ فَجَاهَدَ النَّبِيُّ ص الْكُفَّارَ فِي حَيَاتِهِ وَ أَمَرَ عَلِيّاً بِجِهَادِ الْمُنَافِقِينَ قَوْلُهُ تُقَاتِلُ النَّاكِثِينَ وَ الْقُاسِطِينَ وَ الْمَارِقِينَ وَ حَدِيثُ حَاصِفِ النَّعْلِ وَ حَدِيثُ كِلَابِ الْحُوْأَبِ وَ حَدِيثُ تَقْتُلُكَ الْفِئَةُ الْبَاغِيَةُ وَ حَدِيثُ ذِي الثَّدُيَّةِ وَ غَيْرُ ذَلِكَ

Words of the Exalted: *O you Prophet! Fight the Kafirs and the hypocrites [9:73]*. The Prophet^{-saww} fought the Kafirs during his^{-saww} lifetime and instructed Ali^{-asws} with fighting the hypocrites as per his^{-saww} words: 'You^{-asws} will fight the allegiance-breakers, and the deviants, and the renegades', and the

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¹⁷ Al Kafi – V 5 – The Book of Jihaad Ch 3 H 3

Hadeeth of 'Repairer of the slipper', and Hadeeth of 'Dogs of Al Howab', and Hadeeth of 'You (Ammar^{-ra}) will be killed by the rebel group', and Hadeeth of 'Zul Saday', and other than that.

وَ هَذَا مِنْ صِفَاتِ الْخُلَفَاءِ وَ لَا يُعَارَضُ ذَلِكَ بِقِتَالِ أَهْلِ الرِّدَّةِ لِأَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ص كَانَ أَمَرَ عَلِيّاً بِقِتَالِ هَوُلَاءِ بِإِجْمَاعِ أَهْلِ الْأَثْرِ وَ حُكْمُ الْمُسَمَّيْنَ أَهْلِ الرِّدَّةِ لِأَنَّ النَّبِيُّ وَ عَمْرَةً وَ جُعْفَرٌ وَ عُبَيْدَةُ بْنُ الْخَارِثِ وَ الزُّبَيْرُ وَ طَلْحَةً وَ أَبُو دُجَانَةَ وَ سَعْدُ بْنُ أَبِي وَقَاصٍ وَ الْبَرَاءُ بْنُ عَازِبٍ وَ سَعْدُ بْنُ مُعَاذِ وَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةً

And this is from the attributes of the caliphs, and that is not opposed with fighting the people of apostasy, because the Prophet^{-saww} had instructed Ali^{-asws} with fighting them, by the consensus of the people of Hadeeth, and the ruling on the people of apostasy is specified, not hidden to the impartial one, the ones who know the Jihad of Ali^{-asws}, and Hamza^{-asws}, and Ja'far^{-asws}, and Ubeyda Bin Al-Haris, and Al-Zubeyr, and Talha, and Abu Dajjanah, and Sa'ad Bin Abu Waqqas, and Al Bara'a Bin Aazib, and Sa'ad Bin Muaz, and Muhammad Bin Maslama.

وَ قَدِ اجْتَمَعَتِ الْأُمَّةُ عَلَى أَنَّ هَؤُلاءِ لَا يُقَاسُ بِعَلِيِّ فِي شَوَكَتِهِ وَ كَثْرَةِ جِهَادِهِ فَأَمَّا أَبُو بَكْرٍ وَ عُمَرُ فَقَدْ تَصَفَّحْنَا كُتُبَ الْمَغَازِي فَمَا وَجَدْنَا لَهُمَّا فِيهِ أَثْرًا الْبَتَّةَ وَ قَدِ اجْتَمَعَتِ الْأُمَّةُ أَنَّ عَلِيّاً كَانَ الْمُجَاهِدَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ وَ الْكَاشِفَ الْكَرْبِ عَنْ وَجْهِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ص- الْمُتَقَدِّمَ فِي سَائِرِ الْغَزَوَاتِ إِذَا لَمْ يَخْضُرِ النَّبِيُّ ص

And the community has united upon that they cannot be compared with Ali-asws in his-asws backbone and frequency of his-asws Jihad. As for Abu Bakr and Umar, so we have looked at the books of the battles, and we cannot find for them any impact in it, however and the community is united that Ali-asws was the fighter in the Way of Allah-azwj, and the remover of the worries from the face of Rasool-Allah-saww, being forwards in rest of the battles when the Prophet-saww was not present.

وَ إِذَا حَضَرَ فَهُوَ تَالِيهِ وَ الصَّاحِبَ لِلرَّايَةِ وَ اللِّوَاءِ مَعاً وَ مَا كَانَ قَطُّ تَحْتَ لِوَاءِ أَحَدٍ وَ لَا فَرَّ مِنْ زَحْفٍ وَ إِنَّمُمَا فَرًّا فِي غَيْرِ مَوْضِعٍ وَ كَانَا تَحْتَ لِوَاءِ جَمَاعَةٍ وَ اسْتَدَلَّ أَصْحَابُنَا بِقَوْلِهِ لَيْسَ الْبِرَّ أَنْ تُوَلُّوا وُجُوهَكُمْ قِبَلَ الْمَشْرقِ وَ الْمَغْرِبِ وَ لَكِنَّ الْبِرَّ مَنْ آمَنَ بِاللّهِ وَ الْيَوْمِ الْآخِر

And whenever he-saww was present, he-asws was his-saww follower, and bearer of the flag and the banner, both together. And there was no one at all under a flag, and he-asws did not flee from any march, while they both (Abu Bakr and Umar) had fled from more than one place, and a group was under the flag, and our companions are pointing to His-azwj Words: It isn't righteousness that you should be turning your faces facing the east and the west, but the righteous is the one who believes in Allah, and the Last Day, [2:177].

وَ جَاهَدَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ إِنَّ الْمَعْنِيُّ كِمَا أَمِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ ع لِأَنَّهُ كَانَ جَامِعاً لِهَذِهِ الْخِصَالِ بِالاتِّقَاقِ وَ لَا قَطْعَ عَلَى كَوْنِ غَيْرِهِ جَامِعاً لَهَا وَ لِهَذَا قَالَ الزَّجَّاجُ وَ الْفَرَّاءُ كَأَنِّهَا مُخْصُوصَةٌ بِالْأَنْبِيَاءِ وَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ.

And the fighter in the Way of Allah^{-azwj}, the meaning by it is Amir Al-Momineen^{-asws}, because he^{-asws} had the total of these characteristics by the consensus, and there is nothing upon somebody else having the total of it, and for this he said, 'The glass and the rest (of it), it is as if these are particularised with the Prophets^{-as} and the Messengers^{-as}".¹⁸

¹⁸ Bihar Al-Anwaar – V 41, The book of History – Amir Al-Momineen^{-asws}, Ch 106 H 1 a

VERSE 53

وَهُوَ الَّذِي مَرَجَ الْبَحْرَيْنِ هَٰذَا عَذْبٌ فُرَاتٌ وَهَٰذَا مِلْحٌ أُجَاجٌ وَجَعَلَ بَيْنَهُمَا بَرْزَخًا وَحِجْرًا عَجُورًا {53}

And He is the One Who Released the two oceans – this one fresh, sweet, and this one salty, bitter; and We Made to be between the two, a barrier and a partition of quarantine [25:53]

على بن إبراهيم: قوله تعالى: وَ هُوَ الَّذِي مَرَجَ الْبَحْرَيْنِ فِي رواية أبي الجارود، عن أبي جعفر (عليه السلام) يقول: «أرسل البحرين هذا عَذْبٌ فُراتٌ وَ هذا مِلْحٌ أُجاجٌ فالأجاج المر، وَ جَعَلَ بَيْنَهُما بَرْزَخاً يقول: حاجزا، و هو المنتهى، وَ حِجْراً مُحْجُوراً يقول: حراما محرما، بأن يغير أحدهما طعم الآخر».

Ali Bin Ibrahim said, 'And in a report of Abu Al-Jaroud,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Ja'far-asws regarding the Words of the Exalted: **And He is the One Who Released the two oceans [25:53]**, said: 'Sent the two oceans, **this one fresh, sweet, and this one salty, bitter**. So the salty is the bitter (in taste), **and We Made to be between the two**, said: 'A restrictive Prohibition from one of the two to change the taste of the other'.¹⁹

Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Hamdan Bin Suleyman Al Neyshapouri, from Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Zakariyya, and a number of our companions, from Ahmad Bin Abu Abdullah, from his father, altogether, from Muhammad Bin Sinan, from Abu Al Jaroud, from Abu Saeed Aqeysa Al Taymi who said,

'I passed by Al-Hassan^{-asws} and Al-Husayn^{-asws}, and they^{-asws} were both in the Euphrates soaking up to their^{-asws} legs. So I said to both of them^{-asws}, 'So two sons^{-asws} of Rasool-Allah^{-saww}! Is it upon you two^{-asws} to spoil your^{-asws} trousers?' So they^{-asws} both said: 'O Abu Saeed! Spoiling our^{-asws} trousers is more beloved to us^{-asws} than spoiling the Religion. For the water, there are its rightful ones, dwellers like the dwellers of the ground'.

ثُمُّ قَالَا إِلَى أَيْنَ تُرِيدُ فَقُلْتُ إِلَى هَذَا الْمَاءِ فَقَالَا وَ مَا هَذَا الْمَاءُ فَقُلْتُ أُرِيدُ دَوَاءَهُ أَشْرَبُ مِنْ هَذَا الْمُرِّ لِعِلَّةٍ بِي أَرْجُو أَنْ يَخِفَّ لَهُ الجُسَدُ وَ يُسْهِلَ الْبَطْنَ فَقَالَا مَا نَحْسَبُ أَنَّ اللَّهَ جَلَّ وَ عَرَّ جَعَلَ فِي شَيْءٍ قَدْ لَعَنَهُ شِفَاءً

Then they^{-asws} said: 'Where are you intending to go to?' So I said, 'Into this water'. So they^{-asws} said: 'And what is (in) this water?' So I said, 'I want its medication. I would drink from this bitter hoping that the body would lighten and the belly would be at ease'. So they^{-asws}

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تفسير القمّى 2: 115 ¹⁹

said: 'We^{-asws} do not reckon that Allah^{-azwj} Majestic and Mighty would Make a healing to be in something which He^{-azwj} has Cursed'.

I said, 'And why is that so?' So they^{-asws} said: 'Because Allah^{-azwj} Blessed and Exalted, When He^{-azwj} Decided upon the people of Noah^{-as}, Opened the sky with a downpour of water, and Revealed unto the earth. But certain springs disobeyed from these, therefore He^{-azwj} Cursed these and Made these as salty, bitter'.

And in a report of Hamdan Bin Suleyman, they^{-asws} both said: 'O Abu Saeed! You have come to a water, which denies our^{-asws} *Wilayah* three times during each day. Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic Presents our^{-asws} *Wilayah* upon the waters, so whatever accepts our^{-asws} Wilayah is fresh and sweet, and whatever rejects our^{-asws} *Wilayah*, Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic Makes it to be bitter, or salty, burning'.²⁰

VERSE 54

And He it is Who Created a person from the water, so He Made for him relationships of lineage and marriage; and your Lord was always Powerful [25:54]

Ibn Shehr Ashub, from Ibn Abbas, and Ibn Masoud, and Jabir, and Bara'a, and Anas, and Umm Salma^{-ra}, and Al Sady, and Ibn Sirreen,

'And Al-Baqir^{-asws} regarding the Words of the Exalted: 'And He it is Who Created a person from the water, so He Made for him relationships of lineage and marriage [25:54], they (all) said: 'It is Muhammad^{-saww}, and Ali^{-asws}, and (Syeda) Fatima^{-asws}, and Al-Hassan^{-asws}, and Al-Husayn^{-asws}''.

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²⁰ Al Kafi – V 6 – The Book of Drinks Ch 10 H 3

And in a report – 'a person [25:54] – the Rasool-saww, and the lineage – (Syeda) Fatima-asws, and the marriage - Ali-asws".21

وعنه: عن تفسير الثعلبي: قال ابن سيرين: نزلت في النبي، و على زوج ابنته فاطمة، و هو ابن عمه، و زوج ابنته، فكان نسبا و صهرا، و عوتب النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله) في أمر فاطمة (عليها السلام) فقال له: «لو لم يخلق الله على ابن أبي طالب لما كان لفاطمة كفؤ».

And from him, from Tafseer of Sa'alby, Ibn Sareer said,

'It was Revealed regarding the Prophet-saww and Ali-asws, the husband of his-saww daughter Fatima^{-asws}, and he^{-asws} is the son^{-asws} of his^{-saww} uncle^{-asws}, and he^{-asws} married his^{-saww} daughter, so there was lineage and marriage relationship. And the Prophet-saww was blamed for it regarding the matter of (Syeda) Fatima^{-asws}, so he^{-saww} said: 'Had Allah^{-azwj} not Created Ali-asws Ibn Abu Talib-asws, there would have been no match for Fatima-asws'.22

وعنه: عن المفضل، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام)، قال: «لولا أن الله تعالى خلق أمير المؤمنين (عليه السلام)، لم يكن لفاطمة كفؤ على ظهر الأرض، من آدم فما دونه».

And from him, from Al Mufazzal,

'From Abu Abdullah-asws having said: 'Had it not been that Allah-azwj the Exalted Created Amir Al-Momineen-asws, there would not have happened to be a match for (Syeda) Fatima-asws upon the surface of the earth, from Adam^{-as} and besides him^{-as'}. ²³

ابن شهر آشوب: عن ابن عباس، و ابن مسعود، و جابر، و البراء، و أنس، و أم سلمة، و السدي، و ابن سيرين و الباقر (عليه السلام)، في قوله تعالى: وَ هُوَ الَّذِي حَلَقَ مِنَ الْماءِ بَشَراً فَجَعَلَهُ نَسَباً وَ صِهْراً، قالوا: هو محمد، و على، و فاطمة، و الحسن، و الحسين (عليهم السلام)».

Ibn Shehr Ashub,

(It has been narrated) from Ibn Abbas, and Ibn Mas'ud, and Jabir, and Bara'a, and Anas, and Umm Salma^{-ra}, and Al-Sady, and Ibn Sareer, and Al-Bagir^{-asws}, regarding the Words of the Exalted: And He it is Who Created a person from the water, so He Made for him relationships of lineage and marriage [25:54], they (all) said: 'It is Muhammad-saww, and Aliasws, and (Syeda) Fatima-asws, and Al-Hassan-asws, and Al-Husayn-asws'.24

ابن بابويه، قال: حدثنا أبو العباس محمد بن إبراهيم بن إسحاق الطالقاني (رحمه الله)، قال: حدثنا عبد العزيز بن يحيي الجلودي بالبصرة، قال: حدثني المغيرة بن محمد، قال: حدثنا رجاء بن سلمة، عن عمرو بن شمر، عن جابر الجعفي، عن أبي جعفر محمد بن على (عليهما السلام)، قال: «خطب أمير المؤمنين على بن أبي طالب (صلوات الله عليه) بالكوفة، بعد منصرفه من النهروان، و بلغه أن معاوية يسبه، و يعيبه، و يقتل أصحابه،

Ibn babuwayh said, 'Abu Al-abbas Muhammad Bin Ibrahim Bin Is'haq Al-Talagany narrated to us, from Abdul Aziz Bin Yahya Al-Jaloudy at Al-Basra, from Al-Mugheira Bin Muhammad, from Raja' Bin Salmat, from Amro Bin Shimr, from Jabir Al-Ju'fy,

المناقب 2: 181. ²¹

المناقب 2: 181 ²²

المناقب 2: 1181. ²³

المناقب 2: 181. 24

'Abu Ja'far Muhammad^{-asws} Bin Ali^{-asws} having said: 'Amir Al-Momineen Ali^{-asws} Bin Abu Talib^{-asws} preached a sermon at Al-Kufa, after returning from Al-Naharwan, and it reached him^{-asws} that Muawiya insulted him^{-asws}, and faulted him^{-asws}, and killed his^{-asws} companions.

Amir Al-Momineen^{-asws} stood up to (give) sermon – and (the narrator) mentioned the sermon until he^{-asws} said in it - : 'And I^{-asws} am from the marriage (relationship), Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic is Saying: *And He it is Who Created a person from the water, so He Made for him relationships of lineage and marriage* [25:54]'. ²⁵

Muhammad Bin Ahmad, from one of our companions who said,

'Al-Reza^{-asws} addressed regarding the marriage: 'The Praise is for Allah^{-azwj}, to Glorify His^{-azwj} Power, and there is no god except for Allah^{-azwj} in particular, and Blessings be upon Muhammad^{-saww} and his^{-saww} progeny^{-asws}, and at his^{-asws} mention: **And He it is Who Created a person from the water, so He Made for him relationships of lineage and marriage** [25:54] – up to the end of the Verse'.²⁶

Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad, and Ali Bin Ibrahim, from his father, altogether, from Ibn Mahboub, from Hisham Bin Salim, from Bureyd Al Ijaly who said,

'I asked Abu Ja'far^{-asws} about the Words of Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic: **And He it is Who Created a person from the water, so He Made for him relationships of lineage and marriage [25:54]**.

So he^{-asws} said: 'Allah^{-azwj} the Exalted Created Adam^{-as} from the fresh water and Created his^{-as} wife^{-as} for him^{-as}, and He^{-azwj} Created her from the lowest of his^{-as} ribs. Then, by that rib flowed the begetting and the lineages. The He^{-azwj} got her^{-as} to be married to him^{-as}, and there flowed marriages by the cause of that (marriage) between the two of them^{-as}, and these are the Words of the Mighty and Majestic: *lineage and marriage*. So the lineage, O brother of the Clan of Ijal, what was by the cause of the men and the marriage, it was not by the cause of the women'.

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معانى الأخبار: 95/ 9 ²⁵

²⁶ Al Kafi – V 5 – The Book of Marriage Ch 43 H 8

He (the narrator) said, 'So I said to him^{-asws}, 'What is your^{-asws} view of the words of Rasool-Allah^{-saww}: 'He is Prohibited from the breast-feeding what he is Prohibited from the lineages'? Explain that to me'.

فَقَالَ كُلُّ امْرَأَةٍ أَرْضَعَتْ مِنْ لَبَنِ فَحْلِهَا وَلَدَ امْرَأَةٍ أُخْرَى مِنْ جَارِيَةٍ أَوْ غُلَامٍ فَذَلِكَ الرَّضَاعُ الَّذِي قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (صلى الله عليه وآله) وَ كُلُّ امْرَأَةٍ أَرْضَعَتْ مِنْ لَبَنِ فَحْلَيْنِ كَانَا لَهَا وَاحِداً بَعْدَ وَاحِدٍ مِنْ جَارِيَةٍ أَوْ غُلَامٍ فَإِنَّ ذَلِكَ رَضَاعٌ لَيْسَ بِالرَّضَاعِ الَّذِي قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (صلى الله عليه وآله) يَحْرُمُ مِنَ الرَّضَاعِ مَا يَخْرُمُ مِنَ النَّسَبِ

So he^{-asws} said: 'Every woman who breast-feeds from the milk of her stallion (husband) to a child of another woman, either a girl or a boy, so that is the breast-feeding which Rasool-Allah^{-saww} spoke of; and every woman who breast-feeds from the milk of two stallions (husbands) which were for her, one after another, to a girl or a boy, so that breast-feeding is not with the breast-feeding which Rasool-Allah^{-saww} spoke of saying: 'He is Prohibited from the breast-feeding what he is Prohibited from the lineages'.

But rather, it is from the lineage, emanating from the marriage breast-feeding, and it does not Prohibit anything, and it is not a cause of the breast-feeding emanating from the milk of the stallions (fathers), so it would (bring about) a Prohibition'.²⁷

الشيخ في (أماليه)، قال: حدثنا محمد بن علي بن خشيش، قال: حدثنا أبو الحسن علي بن القاسم بن يعقوب بن عيسى بن الحسن بن جعفر بن إبراهيم القيسي الخزاز إملاء في منزله، قال: حدثنا أبو زيد محمد بن الحسين بن مطاع المسلي إملاء، قال: حدثنا أبو العباس أحمد بن جبر القواس خال ابن كردي، قال: حدثنا محمد بن سلمة الواسطي، قال: حدثنا يزيد بن هارون، قال: حدثنا حماد بن سلمة، قال: حدثنا ثابت، عن أنس بن مالك، قال:

Al-Sheykh in his Amaali said, 'Muhammad Bin Ali Bin Khasheesh narrated to us, from Abu Al-Hassan Ali Bin Al-Qasim Bin Yaqoub Bin Isa Bin Al-Hassan Bin Ja'far Bin Ibrahim Al-Qaysi Al-Khazaz who dictated it in his house, from Abu Zayd Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Mata'a Al-Masly, from Abu Al-Abbas Ahmad Bin Jabar Al-Qawas the uncle of Ibn Kardy, from Muhammad Bin Salmat Al-Wasity, from Yazeed Bin Haroun, from Hamad Bin Salmat, from Sabit, from Anas Bin Malik who said,

ركب رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) ذات يوم بغلته، فانطلق إلى جبل آل فلان، و قال: «يا أنس، خذ البغلة، و انطلق إلى موضع كذا و كذا، تجد عليا جالسا يسبح بالحصى، فاقرأه مني السلام، و احمله على البغلة، و آت به إلي»

'One day Rasool-Allah^{-saww} rode upon his^{-saww} mule, and went to the mount of the family of so and so, and said: 'O Anas! Take the mule, and go to such and such a place, and you will find Ali^{-asws} seated, Glorifying by the pebbles. Convey my^{-saww} greetings to him^{-asws}, and carry him^{-asws} upon the mule and come with him^{-asws} to me^{-saww}'.

قال أنس: فذهبت، فوجدت عليا (عليه السلام) كما قال رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله)، فحملته على البغلة، فأتيت به إليه، فلما أن بصر به رسول الله (الله الله عليه و آله)، قال: «و عليك السلام عليك السلام عليك، يا رسول الله» قال: «و عليك السلام عاليه و آله)، قال: «السلام عليك، يا رسول الله» قال: «و عليك السلام عليه و آله)، قال: «السلام عليك، يا رسول الله» قال: «و عليك السلام عليه و آله)، قال: «السلام عليك الله عليه و آله)، قال: «السلام عليك، يا رسول الله» قال: «و عليك السلام عليه و آله)، فإن هذا موضع قد جلس فيه سبعون

²⁷ Al Kafi – V 5 – The Book of Marriage Ch 88 H 9

نبيا مرسلا، ما جلس فيه من الأنبياء أحد إلا و أنا خير منه، و قد جلس في موضع كل نبي أخ له، ما جلس فيه من الإخوة أحد إلا و أنت خير منه».

Anas said, 'So I went there and found Ali-asws just as Rasool-Allah-saww had said. So I carried him-asws upon the mule, and came up with him-asws to him-saww. So when he-asws saw Rasool-Allah-saww, he-asws said: 'Peace be upon you-saww, O Rasool-Allah-saww! He-saww said: 'And peace be upon you-asws — O Abu Al-Hassan-asws — be seated, for this is a place where seventy Mursil Prophets-as have sat before. No one from the Prophets-as have sat in it except that I-saww am better than him-as. And there have sat in this place the brother of every Prophet-as. No one shall sit in it from the brothers except that you-asws are better than him-as'.

قال أنس: فنظرت إلى سحابة قد أظلتهما، و دنت من رؤوسهما، فمد النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله) يده إلى السحابة، فتناول عنقود عنب، فجعله بينه و بين على (عليه السلام)، و قال: «كل يا أخي، هذه هدية من الله تعالى إلى، ثم إليك».

Anas said, 'So I looked at the cloud which had shaded the two of them^{-asws}, and approached their^{-asws} heads. So the Prophet^{-saww} extended his^{-saww} hand to the cloud, and grabbed a bunch of grapes, and made these to be in between himself^{-saww} and Ali^{-asws}, and said: 'Eat, O my^{-saww} brother! This is a gift from Allah^{-azwj} the Exalted to me^{-saww}, then to you^{-asws}'.

قال أنس: فقلت يا رسول الله، على أخوك؟ قال: «نعم، على أخي»، قلت: يا رسول الله، صف لي كيف على أخوك؟ قال: «إن الله عز و جل خلق ماء تحت العرش قبل أن يخلق آدم بثلاثة آلاف عام، و اسكنه في لؤلؤة خضراء، في غامض علمه، إلى أن خلق آدم.

Anas said, 'So I said, 'O Rasool-Allah^{-saww}! Ali^{-asws} is your^{-saww} brother?' He^{-saww} said: 'Yes, Ali^{-asws} is my^{-saww} brother^{-asws}'. I said, 'O Rasool-Allah^{-saww}! Explain to me, how is Ali^{-asws} your^{-saww} brother?' He^{-saww} said: 'Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic Created water underneath the Throne three thousand years before He^{-azwj} Created Adam^{-as}, and Lodged it in green pearls, in the Hidden of His^{-azwj} Knowledge, until He^{-azwj} Created Adam^{-as}.

فلما خلق آدم، نقل ذلك الماء من اللؤلؤة، فأجراه في صلب آدم، إلى أن قبضه الله، ثم نقله إلى صلب شيث، فلم يزل ذلك الماء ينتقل من ظهر إلى ظهر، حتى صار في صلب عبد المطلب،

When He^{-azwj} Created Adam^{-as}, that water got transferred from the pearls, and it flowed in the ribs of Adam^{-as}, until Allah^{-azwj} Captured him^{-as} (his^{-as} soul). Then it got transferred to the ribs of Shees. So that water did not cease to get transferred from a rib to a rib until it came to be in of Abdul Muttalib^{-asws}.

ثم شقه الله عز و جل نصفين: فصار نصف في أبي عبد الله، و نصف في أبي طالب، فأنا من نصف الماء، و علي من النصف الآخر، فعلي أخي في الدنيا و الآخرة».

Then Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic Split it into two halves. So one half came to be in my^{-saww} father^{-asws} Abdul Muttalib^{-asws}, and one half came to be in Abu Talib^{-asws}. So I^{-saww} am from half of it, and Ali^{-asws} is from the other half. Thus Ali^{-asws} is my^{-saww} brother in the world and in the Hereafter'.

ثم قرأ رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله): وَ هُوَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ مِنَ الْماءِ بَشَراً فَجَعَلَهُ نَسَباً وَ صِهْراً وَكَانَ رَبُّكَ قَدِيراً.

Then Rasool-Allah^{-saww} recited: **And He it is Who Created a person from the water, so He Made for him relationships of lineage and marriage; and your Lord was always Powerful**[25:54]^{7.28}

أَحْمُدُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنْ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنِ مُحَكَيْمٍ قَالَ حَطَبَ الرِّضَا (عليه السلام) هَذِهِ الْخُطْبَةَ الْحُمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي حَمِدَ فِي الْكِتَابِ نَفْسَهُ وَ افْتَتَحَ بِالْحُمْدِ كِتَابَهُ وَ جَعَلَ الْحُمْدَ أَوَّلَ جَزَاءِ مَحَلِّ نِعْمَتِهِ وَ آخِرَ دَعْوَى أَهْلِ جَنَّتِهِ وَ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ شَهَادَةً أُخْلِصُهَا لَهُ وَ أَدَّخِرُهَا عِنْدَهُ

Ahmad Bin Muhammad, from Muawiya Bin Hukeym who said,

'Al-Reza^{-asws} addressed this sermon: 'The Praise is for Allah^{-azwj} Who Praised Himself^{-azwj} in His^{-azwj} Book, and Opened with the Praise of His^{-azwj} Book, and Made the Praise as the first for Placing His^{-azwj} Bounties and the last of the calls of the inhabitants of the Paradise. And I^{-asws} testify that there is no god except for Allah^{-azwj}, One, there being no associates for Him^{-azwj}, with a sincere testimony for Him^{-azwj}, and I^{-asws} keep it as a treasure with Him^{-azwj}.

وَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ حَاتَم النُّبُّوَةِ وَ حَيْرٍ الْبَرِيَّةِ وَ عَلَى آلِهِ آلِ الرَّمْةِ وَ شَجَرَةِ النِّعْمَةِ وَ مَعْدِنِ الرِّسَالَةِ وَ مُخْتَلَفِ الْمَلَائِكَةِ وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي كَانَ فِي عِلْمِهِ السَّابِق وَكِتَابِهِ النَّاطِق وَ بَيَانِهِ الصَّادِقِ أَنَّ أَحَقَّ الْأَسْبَابِ بِالصِّلَةِ وَ الْأَثْرَةِ وَ أَوْلَى الْأُمُورِ بِالرَّغْبَةِ فِيهِ سَبَبٌ أَوْجَبَ سَبَبًا وَ أَمْرٌ أَعْقَبَ غِنَى

And Blessings be upon Muhammad^{-saww}, the finality of the Prophet-hood, and the best of the created beings, and upon his^{-saww} Progeny^{-asws}, being the Progeny^{-asws} of mercy, and the Bountiful tree, and a mine of the Message, and the interchange of the Angels. And the Praise is for Allah^{-azwj} which was in His^{-azwj} Pre-Knowledge, and His^{-azwj} speaking Book, and the truthful explanation, that the most rightful with the good relationships and the preference, and the highest of the matters with the desiring is wherein is a cause Obligating causes and a matter which results in self-sufficiency.

فَقَالَ جَلَّ وَ عَزَّ وَ هُوَ الَّذِي حُلَقَ مِنَ الْماءِ بَشَراً فَجَعَلَهُ نَسَباً وَ صِهْراً وَ كَانَ رَبُّكَ قَدِيراً وَ قَالَ وَ أَنْكِحُوا الْأَيامي مِنْكُمْ وَ الصَّالِجِينَ مِنْ عِبادِكُمْ وَ إِمائِكُمْ إِنْ يَكُونُوا فُقَراءَ يُغْنِهِمُ اللَّهُ مِنْ فَصْلِهِ وَ اللّهُ واسِعٌ عَلِيمٌ

Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic Said: And He it is Who Created a person from the water, so He Made for him relationships of lineage and marriage; and your Lord was always Powerful [25:54]; and Said: And marry the single ones from you, and the righteous ones from your slaves and maids. If they happen to be poor, Allah would Enrich them from His Grace, and Allah is Capacious, Knowing [24:32].

فَأَوْلَى النَّاسِ بِاللَّهِ مَنِ اتَّبَعَ أَمْرُهُ وَ أَنْفَذَ حُكْمَهُ وَ أَمْضَى قَضَاءَهُ وَ رَجَا جَزَاءَهُ وَ فُلَانُ بْنُ فُلَانٍ مَنْ قَدْ عَرَفْتُمْ حَالَهُ وَ جَلَالُهُ دَعَاهُ رِضَا نَفْسِهِ وَ أَتَاكُمْ إِيثَاراً لَكُمْ وَ اخْتِيَاراً لِخِطْبَةِ فُلَانَةَ بِنْتِ فُلَانٍ كَرِيمَتِكُمْ وَ بَذَلَ لَهَا مِنَ الصَّدَاقِ كَذَا وَكَذَا فَتَلَقُّوهُ بِالْإِجَابَةِ وَ أَجِيبُوهُ بِالرَّغْبَةِ وَ اسْتَخِيرُوا اللّهَ فِي أُمُورِكُمْ يَعْزِمْ لَكُمْ عَلَى رُشْلِكُمْ إِنْ شَاءَ اللّه

الأمالي 1: 319 ²⁸

So, the closest of the people with Allah^{-azwj} are the one who follow His^{-azwj} Commands, and implement His^{-azwj} Decisions, and approve His^{-azwj} Judgements, and desire for His^{-azwj} Recompense. And so and so, son of so and so, is one whom you have recognised his state, and his majesty. His soul was pleased with himself giving preference to you, and chose to propose so and so daughter of so and so, your honourable one, and extended to her such and such from the dower. Therefore, welcome him with the (positive) answer, and respond to him with the desire, and choose Allah^{-azwj} (perform *Istikhaara*) with regards to your matter, that He^{-azwj} would Make you determined upon your right way, Allah^{-azwj} Willing.

We^{-asws} ask Allah^{-azwj} that He^{-azwj} Merges what is between you with the righteousness and the piety, with the love and the desire, and Seal it with the harmony and the pleasure. He^{-azwj} is the Hearer of the supplications, Kind to whoever He^{-azwj} so Desires to".²⁹

Ali-asws, brother-asws of Rasool-Allah-saww

الشيخ في (أماليه)، قال: حدثنا محمد بن علي بن خشيش، قال: حدثنا أبو الحسن علي بن القاسم بن يعقوب بن عيسى بن الحسن بن جعفر بن إبراهيم القيسي الخزاز إملاء في منزله، قال: حدثنا أبو زيد محمد بن الحسين بن مطاع المسلي إملاء، قال: حدثنا أبو العباس أحمد بن جبر القواس خال ابن كردي، قال: حدثنا محمد بن سلمة الواسطي، قال: حدثنا يزيد بن هارون، قال: حدثنا حماد بن سلمة، قال: حدثنا ثابت، عن أنس بن مالك، قال:

Al Sheykh in his (book) Amaali, said, 'It was narrated to us by Ali Bin Khashish, from Abu Al Hassan Ali Bin Al Qasim Bin Yaqoub Bin Isa Bin Al Hassan Bin Ja'far Bin Ibrahim Al Qaysi Al Khazaz, dictated in his house, from Abu Zayd Muhammad Bin Al Husayn Bin Mata'a Al Masly, dictating, from Abu Al Abbas Ahmad bin Jabr Al Qawas, uncle of Ibn Kardy, from Muhammad Bin Salma Al Wasity, from Yazeed Bin Haroun, from Hamaad bin Salma, from Sabit, from Anas Bin Malik who said,

ركب رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) ذات يوم بغلته، فانطلق إلى جبل آل فلان، و قال: «يا أنس، خذ البغلة، و انطلق إلى موضع كذا و كذا، تجد عليا جالسا يسبح بالحصى، فاقرأه مني السلام، و احمله على البغلة، و آت به إلي»

'Rasool-Allah^{-saww} rode his^{-saww} mule one day, and he^{-saww} went to a mountain of the family of so and so and said: 'O Anas! Take the mule and go to such and such a place, you will find Ali^{-asws} seated resting in the pebbles, so convey the greetings from me^{-saww}, and carry him upon the mule and come with him^{-asws} to me^{-saww}'.

قال أنس: فذهبت، فوجدت عليا (عليه السلام) كما قال رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله)، فحملته على البغلة، فأتيت به إليه، فلما أن بصر به رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله)، قال: «السلام عليك، يا رسول الله»

Anas said, 'So I went, and I found Ali-asws to be just as Rasool-Allah-saww had said. I carried him-asws upon the mule and came with him-asws to him-saww. So when he-asws sighted Rasool-Allah-saww, he-asws said: 'The greetings be upon you-saww, O Rasool-Allah-saww!'

²⁹ Al Kafi – V 5 – The Book of Marriage Ch 43 H 7

قال: «و عليك السلام- يا أبا الحسن- اجلس، فإن هذا موضع قد جلس فيه سبعون نبيا مرسلا، ما جلس فيه من الأنبياء أحد إلا و أنا خير منه، و قد جلس في موضع كل نبي أخ له، ما جلس فيه من الإخوة أحد إلا و أنت خير منه».

He^{-saww} said: 'And upon you^{-asws} be the greetings, O Abu Al Hassan^{-asws}, be seated, for in this place have seated seventy Prophets^{-as}, Rasools^{-as}. There has not seated in it anyone from the Prophets except and I^{-saww} am better than him^{-as}. And there has seated in the place of every Prophet^{-as}, a brother of his^{-as}. There has not seated in it anyone from the brother, except and you^{-asws} are better than him'.

قال أنس: فنظرت إلى سحابة قد أظلتهما، و دنت من رؤوسهما، فمد النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله) يده إلى السحابة، فتناول عنقود عنب، فجعله بينه و بين على (عليه السلام)، و قال: «كل يا أخي، هذه هدية من الله تعالى إلى، ثم إليك».

Anas said, 'So I looked at a cloud to have shaded them^{-asws} both, and approached their^{-asws} heads. Then the Prophet^{-saww} extended his^{-saww} hand to the cloud and took a bunch of grapes, and made it to be in front of Ali^{-asws} and said: 'Eat, my^{-saww} brother^{-asws}! This is a gift from Allah^{-azwj} the Exalted to me^{-saww}, then to you^{-asws}'.

Anas said, 'So I said, 'O Rasool-Allah-saww! Ali-asws is your-saww brother-asws?' He-saww said: 'Yes, Ali-asws is my-saww brother-asws'. I said, 'O Rasool-Allah-saww! Describe to me how Ali-asws is your-saww brother-asws?'

He^{-saww} said: 'Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic Crated water beneath the Throne, before He^{-azwj} Created Adam^{-as} by three thousand years, and Settled it in a green pearl, in the Unfathomable of His^{-azwj} Knowledge, until He^{-azwj} Created Adam^{-as}.

فلما خلق آدم، نقل ذلك الماء من اللؤلؤة، فأجراه في صلب آدم، إلى أن قبضه الله، ثم نقله إلى صلب شيث، فلم يزل ذلك الماء ينتقل من ظهر إلى ظهر، حتى صار في صلب عبد المطلب،

When He^{-azwj} Created Adam^{-as}, He^{-azwj} Transferred that water from the pearl, and Flowed it in the ribs of Adam^{-as}, until Allah^{-azwj} Captured him^{-as} (his soul). Then it got transferred to the ribs of Shees. So that water did not cease to be transferred from a rib to a rib, until it came to be in the rib of Abdul Muttalib^{-asws}.

ثم شقه الله عز و جل نصفين: فصار نصف في أبي عبد الله، و نصف في أبي طالب، فأنا من نصف الماء، و علي من النصف الآخر، فعلي أخي في الدنيا و الآخرة».

Then Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic Split it into two halves, so one half came to be in Abdullah^{-asws}, and a half came to be in Abu Talib^{-asws}. Thus, I^{-saww} am from half the water, and Ali^{-asws} is from the other half. Therefore, Ali^{-asws} is my^{-saww} brother^{-asws} in the world and the Hereafter'.

Then Rasool-Allah-saww recited: And He it is Who Created a person from the water, so He Made for him relationships of lineage and marriage; and your Lord was always Powerful **[25:54]**".³⁰

VERSE 55

And they are worshipping besides Allah what neither benefits them nor harms them; and the Kafir has always been a backer against his Lord [25:55]

محمد بن الحسن الصفار: عن عبد الله بن عامر، عن أبي عبد الله البرقي، عن الحسين بن عثمان، عن محمد بن الفضيل، عن أبي حمزة، قال: سألت أبا جعفر (عليه السلام) عن قول الله تبارك و تعالى: وَ كَانَ الْكَافِرُ عَلَى رَبِّهِ ظَهِيراً، قال: «تفسيرها في بطن القرآن: على (عليه السلام) هو ربه في الولاية و الطاعة، و الرب هو الخالق الذي لا يوصف».

Muhammad Bin Al-Hassan Al-Saffar, from Abdullah Bin Aamir, from Abu Abdullah Al-Bargy, from Al-Husayn Bin Usmaan, from Muhammad Bin Al-Fazeyl, from Abu Hamza who said,

'I asked Abu Ja'far-asws about the Words of Allah-azwj the Exalted: and the Kafir has always been a backer against his Lord [25:55], said: 'In its esoteric interpretation of the Quran it means Ali-asws. He-asws is his (Kafir's) Lord regarding the Wilayah and the obedience. And the Lord-azwj, He-azwj is the Creator Who cannot be described.'

And Abu Ja'far-asws said: 'Ali-asws is a Sign for Muhammad-saww and that Muhammad-saww called to Wilayah of Ali-asws. But, haven't the words of Rasool-Allah-saww reached you "The one whom I-saww am the Master of, Ali-asws is his Master. O Allah-azwj! Befriend ones who befriend him-asws and be Inimical to one who are inimical to him-asws"?'31

VERSE 56

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا مُبَشِّرًا وَنَذِيرًا {56}

And We have not Sent you except as a giver of glad tidings and as a warner [25:56]

الأمالي 1: 319 ³⁰

بصائر الدرجات: 97/ 5. ³¹

حدثنا محمد بن علي ماجيلويه رضى الله عنه قال: حدثنا عمي محمد بن أبي القاسم عن احمد بن ابي عبد الله، عن ابي الحسن علي بن الحسين البرقى، عن عبد الله بن آبائه عن جده الحسن بن علي بن أبي طالب "ع " قال: جاء نفر من اليهود إلى رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله فسأله اعلمهم فيما سأله فقال لاي شئ سميت محمد وأحمد وابا القاسم وبشيرا ونذيرا وداعيا؟

Muhammad Bin Ali Majaylawiya narrated to us, from an uncle of Muhammad Bin Abu Al Qasim, from Ahmad Bin Abu Abdullah, from Abu Al Hassan Ali Bin Al Husayn Al Barqy, from Abdullah Bin Jabala, from Muawiya, from Amaar, from Al Hassan Bin Abdullah, from his forefathers,

(It has been narrated) from his grandfather-asws Al-Hassan-asws Bin Ali-asws Bin Abu Talib-asws having said: 'There came a number of Jews to Rasool-Allah-saww. So they asked him-saww, and he-saww let them know with regards to what they had asked him-saww. So (one of them) asked, 'For which thing (reason) have you-saww been named as 'Muhammad', and 'Ahmad', and 'Abu Al-Qasim', and 'Bashir', and 'Nazir', and 'Da'aiy'?'

فقال النبي صلى الله عليه وآله أما محمد فإنى محمود في الارض وأما احمد فإنى محمود في السماء وأما أبو القاسم فإن الله عزوجل يقسم يوم القيامة قسمة النار فمن كفريي من الاولين والآخرين ففي النار ويقسم قسمة الجنة فمن آمن بى واقر بنبوتي ففي الجنة وأما الداعي فإنى أدعوا الناس إلى دين ربى عزوجل وأما النذير فإنى انذر بالنار من عصاني وأما البشير فإنى ابشر بالجنة من أطاعني.

So the Prophet-saww said: 'As for 'Muhammad', so I-saww am the praised one in the earth; and as for 'Ahmad', so I-saww am the praised one in the sky; and as for 'Abu Al-Qasim', so Allah-azwj Mighty and Majestic would Divide the Fire on the Day of Judgement, so the one who rejected me-saww, from the former ones and the later ones, so he would be in the Fire. And He-azwj would Divide a division of the Paradise, so the one who believe in me-saww, and accepted with my-saww Prophet-hood, so he would be in the Paradise. And as for 'Al-Da'aiy', so I-saww call the people to the Religion of my-saww Lord-azwj Mighty and Majestic. And as for 'Al-Nazeer', so I-saww warn of the Fire to the one who disobeys me-saww. And as for 'Al-Basheer', so I-saww give the glad tidings of the Paradise to the one who obeys me-saww'.

الطبرسي: في معنى هُمُ الْبُشْرى فِي الحُيَاةِ الدُنْيا وَ فِي الْآخِرَةِ، عن أبي جعفر (عليه السلام) في معنى البشارة: «أنها في الدنيا الرؤيا الصالحة يراها المؤمن لنفسه أو ترى له، و في الآخرة الجنة، و هي ما يبشرهم به الملائكة عند خروجهم من القبور، و في القيامة إلى أن يدخلوا الجنة يبشرونهم بها حالا بعد حال».

Al Tabarsy -

(It has been narrated) 'from Abu Ja'far^{-asws} regarding the meaning of the glad tidings: 'In the world it is the righteous dream the Momin sees for himself or is shown to him, and in the Hereafter it is the Paradise, and it is what the Angels give them glad tidings with during their exit from the graves, and during the Day of Judgment up to their entering the Paradise, they would be giving them glad tidings with it, in a state after a state". ³³

عِدَّةٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِنَا عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ زِيَادٍ عَنِ ابْنِ فَضَّالٍ عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ عُقْبَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ قَالَ لِي أَبُو عَبْدِ اللّهِ (عليه السلام) يَا عُقْبَةُ لَا يَقْبَلُ اللّهُ مِنَ الْعِبَادِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ إِلّا هَذَا الْأَمْرَ الَّذِي أَنْتُمْ عَلَيْهِ وَ مَا بَيْنَ أَحَدِكُمْ وَ بَيْنَ أَنْ يَرَى مَا تَقَرُّ بِهِ عَيْنُهُ إِلّا أَنْ تَبْلُغَ نَفْسُهُ إِلَى هَذِهِ ثُمُّ أَهْوَى بِيَدِهِ إِلَى الْوَرِيدِ ثُمُّ اتَّكَأَ وَ

³² Al Illal Al Sharaie – V 1 Ch 106 H 1

⁽Extract) مجمع البيان 5: 182.

كَانَ مَعِيَ الْمُعَلَّى فَعَمَزَنِي أَنْ أَسْأَلَهُ فَقُلْتُ يَا ابْنَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ فَإِذَا بَلَغَتْ نَفْسُهُ هَذِهِ أَيَّ شَيْءٍ يَرَى فَقُلْتُ لَهُ بِضْعَ عَشْرَةَ مَرَّةً أَيَّ شَيْءٍ فَقَالَ فِي كُلِّهَا يَرَى وَ لَا يَرِيدُ عَلَيْهَا

A number of our companions, from Sahl Bin Ziyad, from Ibn Fazzal, from Ali Bin Uqba, from his father who said,

'Abu Abdullah^{-asws} said to me: 'O Uqba! Allah^{-azwj} will not Accept from the servant on the Day of Judgement except for this matter (Al-Wilayah) which you are upon, and there is nothing between one of you and him seeing what his eyes would be delighted with except for his soul to reach up to this', and he^{-asws} gestured by his^{-asws} to the jugular (vein), then he^{-asws} reclined. And Mualla was with me, so he winked at me that I should ask him^{-asws}, so I said, 'O son^{-asws} of Rasool-Allah^{-saww}! So when his soul reaches to this, which thing would he see?' And I said it to him^{-asws} ten times, 'Which thing?', and every time he^{-asws} said: 'He sees', and would not increase upon it.

ثُمُّ جَلَسَ فِي آخِرِهَا فَقَالَ يَا عُقْبَةُ فَقُلْتُ لَبَيْكَ وَ سَعْدَيْكَ فَقَالَ أَبَيْتَ إِلَّا أَنْ تَعْلَمَ فَقُلْتُ نَعَمْ يَا ابْنَ رَسُولِ اللّهِ إِنَّمَا دِينِي مَعَ دِينِكَ فَإِذَا ذَهَبَ دِينِي كَانَ ذَلِكَ كَيْفَ لِي بِكَ يَا ابْنَ رَسُولِ اللّهِ كُلَّ سَاعَةٍ وَ بَكَيْتُ فَرَقً لِي فَقَالَ يَرَاهُمَا وَ اللّهِ فَقُلْتُ بَأَبِي وَ أُمِّي مَنْ هُمَا

Then he^{-asws} sat up during the last of it and he^{-asws} said: 'O Uqba!' So I said, 'At your^{-asws} service and your^{-asws} assistance!' So he^{-asws} said: 'You refuse except that I^{-asws} teach you?'. So I said, 'Yes, O Rasool-Allah^{-saww}! But rather, my Religion is with your^{-asws} Religion. So when my Religion goes away to what it was beforehand, how would it be for me with you^{-asws}, O son^{-asws} of Rasool-Allah^{-saww}, every moment?' And I cried, so he^{-asws} was sympathetic to me, and he^{-asws} said: 'He sees them both, by Allah^{-azwj}'. So I said, 'May my father and my mother be sacrifice for you^{-asws}! Who are the two (he would be seeing)?'

قَالَ ذَلِكَ رَسُولُ اللّهِ (صلى الله عليه وآله) وَ عَلِيٌّ (عليه السلام) يَا عُقْبَةُ لَنْ تَمُوتَ نَفْسٌ مُؤْمِنَةٌ أَبَداً حَتَّى تَرَاهُمَا قُلْتُ فَإِذَا نَظَرَ إِلَيْهِمَا الْمُؤْمِنُ أَمَامَهُ فَقُلْتُ لَهُ يَقُولَانِ شَيْئاً قَالَ نَعَمْ يَدْخُلَانِ جَمِيعاً عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِ فَيَجْلِسُ رَسُولُ اللّهِ (صلى الله عليه وآله) عِنْدَ رَجْلَيْهِ عَلَى الله السلام) عِنْدَ رَجْلَيْهِ

He^{-asws} said: 'That would be Rasool-Allah^{-saww} and Ali^{-asws}. O Uqba! Never would a Momin be drying, ever, until he sees them both^{-asws}'. I said, 'So when the Momin looks at them^{-asws} both, would he return to the world?' So he^{-asws} said: 'No, he would go ahead when he looks at them^{-asws} in front of him'. So I said to him^{-asws}, 'Would they^{-asws} be saying anything?' He^{-asws} said: 'Yes. They^{-asws} would both be coming over to the Momin, so Rasool-Allah^{-saww} would be seated by his head, and Ali^{-asws} by his feet.

فَيُكِبُّ عَلَيْهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (صلى الله عليه وآله) فَيَقُولُ يَا وَلِيَّ اللَّهِ أَبْشِرْ أَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ إِنِيِّ خَيْرٌ لَكَ مِمَّا تَرَكْتَ مِنَ الدُّنْيَا ثُمَّ يَنْهَصُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (صلى الله عليه وآله) فَيَقُومُ عَلِيُّ (عليه السلام) حَتَّى يُكِبَّ عَلَيْهِ فَيَقُولُ يَا وَلِيَّ اللَّهِ أَبْشِرْ أَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ الَّذِي كُنْتَ تُحِبُّهُ أَمَا لَأَنْفَعَنَّكَ

So Rasool-Allah^{-saww} would lean over and he^{-saww} would be saying: 'O friend of Allah^{-azwj}! Receive glad tidings. I^{-saww} am Rasool-Allah^{-saww}. I^{-saww} am better for you than whatever you left from the world'. Then Rasool-Allah^{-saww} would get up and Ali^{-asws} would stand until he⁻

^{asws} leans over him, and he^{-asws} would be saying: 'O friend of Allah^{-azwj}! Receive glad tidings. I⁻
^{asws} am Ali^{-asws} Bin Abu Talib^{-asws} whom you used to love, I^{-asws} shall benefitting you'.³⁴

أَبَانُ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ عَنْ عُقْبَةَ أَنَهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا عَبْدِ اللّهِ (عليه السلام) يَقُولُ إِنَّ الرَّجُلَ إِذَا وَقَعَتْ نَفْسُهُ فِي صَدْرِهِ يَرَى قُلْتُ جُعِلْتُ فِدَاكَ وَ مَا يَرَى قَالَ يَرَى وَاللّهِ أَبْشِرْ ثُمَّ يَرَى عَلِيَّ بْنَ أَبِي طَالِبٍ (عليه السلام) فَيَقُولُ أَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ (اللّهِ عَليهُ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ (عليه السلام) فَيَقُولُ أَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ اللّهِ عَليهُ بُنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ اللّهِ إِنْ اللّهِ عَليهُ اللّهِ أَنْ اللّهِ أَنْ اللّهُ عَليهُ اللّهِ أَنْ اللّهُ عَليهُ اللّهِ اللّهِ اللّهُ عَليهُ اللّهِ أَنْ اللّهِ أَنْ اللّهِ اللّهِ اللّهِ اللّهُ عَليهُ عَلَيْ اللّهُ عَليهُ اللّهُ عَليهُ اللّهُ عَليهُ اللّهُ عَليهُ اللّهُ عَلِي اللّهُ عَلِي اللّهُ عَليهُ اللّهُ عَلِي اللّهُ عَلِي اللّهُ عَلِيهُ اللّهُ عَلِي اللّهُ عَليهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْ اللّهُ عَلِي اللّهُ عَلِي اللّهُ عَلَيْ اللّهُ عَلِي اللّهُ عَلِي اللّهُ عَلَيْ اللّهُ عَلِي اللّهُ عَلَيْ اللّهُ عَليهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْ اللّهُ عَلِي اللّهُ عَلَيْ اللّهُ عَلَيْ عَلِي اللّهُ عَلَيْ الللّهُ عَلَيْكُ اللّهُ عَلْمُ عَلَّهُ عَلْمُ عَلَالِهُ عَلَيْكُ اللّهُ عَلَيْكُ اللّهُ عَلَيْكُ اللّهُ عَلَيْكُ اللّهُ عَلَيْكُ الل

Aban Bin Usman,

(It has been narrated) from Uqba who heard Abu Abdullah^{-asws} saying: 'The man, when his soul comes up to be in his chest, sees'. I said, 'May I be sacrificed for you^{-asws}! And what does he see?' He^{-asws} said: 'He sees Rasool-Allah^{-saww}, and Rasool-Allah^{-saww} is saying to him: 'Receive glad tidings!' Then he sees Ali^{-asws} Bin Abu Talib^{-asws}, and he^{-asws} is saying to him: 'I^{-asws} am Ali^{-asws} Bin Abu Talib^{-asws}, whom you used to love. Your love would benefit you today'.³⁵

VERSES 57 - 59

Say: 'I do not ask you for any recompense over it except one who so desires to should take a way to his Lord [25:57]

And he should rely on the Ever-living Who does not die, and Glorify with His Praise; and Sufficient is He of being Aware of the sins of His servants [25:58]

The One Who Created the skies and the earth and what is between them in six days, then the Beneficent Established upon the Throne. So ask the one who is well-informed, about Him [25:59]

عَنْهُ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللّهِ بْنِ سِنَانٍ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ أَبَا عَبْدِ اللّهِ (عليه السلام) يَقُولُ إِنَّ اللّهَ خَلَقَ الخَيْرُ يَوْمَ الْأَرْبِعَاءِ وَ مَا كَانَ لِيَخْلُقَ الشَّرَ قَبْلَ الخَيْرِ وَ فِي يَوْمِ الْأَثْرِبَعَاءِ وَ عَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ يَوْمَ الْأَرْبِعَاءِ وَ يَوْمَ الْخُرْمِيسِ وَ حَلَقَ أَقْوَاكُمَا فِي يَوْمِ الثَّلَاثَاءِ وَ حَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ يَوْمَ الْأَرْبِعَاءِ وَ يَوْمَ الْخُرْمِيسِ وَ حَلَقَ أَقْوَاكُمَا فِي يَوْمِ الثَّلَاثَاءِ وَ حَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ يَوْمَ الْأَرْبِعَاءِ وَ يَوْمَ الْخُرْمِيسِ وَ حَلَقَ أَقْوَاكُمَا فِي يَوْمِ الثَّلَاثَاءِ وَ حَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ يَوْمَ الْأَرْبِعَاءِ وَ يَوْمَ الْخُرِمِيسِ وَ حَلَقَ أَقْوَاكُمَا فِي يَوْمِ الثَّلَاثَاءِ وَ خَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ يَوْمَ الْأَرْبِعَاءِ وَ يَوْمَ الْخُرِمِيسِ وَ حَلَقَ أَقْوَاكُما يَوْمَ الْجُنْمَةِ وَ ذَلِكَ قَوْلُهُ عَزَّ وَ جَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ يَوْمَ الشَّرِبُوعِيقِ وَ يَوْمَ الشَّرِبُعَاءِ وَ يَوْمَ الْخُرْمِيسِ وَ حَلَقَ أَقْوَاكُمَا يَوْمَ الْجُنْمُةِ وَ ذَلِكَ قَوْلُهُ عَزَّ وَ جَلَقَ السَّمَاوِاتِ وَ الْأَرْضِ وَ مَا بَيْنَهُما فِي سِتَّةِ أَيَّامٍ.

From him, from Abdullah Bin Sinan who said:

³⁴ Al Kafi V 3 – The Book Of Funerals CH 12 H 1 (Extract)

³⁵ Al Kafi V 3 – The Book Of Funerals CH 12 H 8 (Extract)

I heard Abu Abdullah^{-asws} saying that: 'Allah^{-azwj} Created the good on the day of Sunday, and He^{-azwj} did not Create the evil before the good. And during the day of Sunday and the Monday Created the firmaments and created their sustenance during the day of Tuesday, and Created the Skies on the day of Wednesday and Thursday, and Created their sustenance on the day of Friday, and these are the Words of the Mighty and Majestic: *The One Who Created the skies and the earth and what is between them in six days* [25:59]'.³⁶

و عنه: عن محمد بن يحبى، عن أحمد بن محمد بن عيسى، عن الحسين بن سعيد عن النضر بن سويد، عن عاصم بن حميد، عن أبي بصير، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام)، قال: «أعني بالحواية من الشيء له، أو بإمساك له، أو من شيء سبقه».

And from him, from Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Isa, from Al Husayn Bin Saeed, from Al Nazar Bin Suweyd, from Aasim Bin Hameed, from Abu Baseer,

'Abu Abdullah^{-asws} having said: 'The one who claims that Allah^{-azwj} is from something, or in something, or upon something, so he has blasphemed'. I said, 'Explain it for me'. He^{-asws} said: 'I^{-asws} mean by the imagining something for Him^{-azwj}, or Grasping Him^{-azwj}, or something preceding Him^{-azwj}'.

And in another report, he^{-asws} said: 'The one who thinks that Allah^{-azwj} is from something, so he Made Him^{-azwj} out to be something new. And the one who thinks that He^{-azwj} is inside something, so he has made Him^{-azwj} to be fortified. And the one who thinks that He^{-azwj} is upon something, so he has Made Him^{-azwj} to be carried'.³⁷

عنه، عن القاسم بن يحيى، عن جده الحسن بن راشد، عن أبي الحسن موسى (ع) وسئل عن معنى قول الله " الرحمن على العرش استوى " فقال: استولى على ما دق وجل.

From him, from Al Qasim Bin Yahya, from his grandfather Al Hassan Bin Rashid,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Al-Hassan Musa^{-asws}, and he^{-asws} was asked about the Meaning of the Words of Allah^{-azwj}: **the Beneficent Established upon the Throne [25:59]**. So he^{-asws} said: 'Governs upon the delicate and the majestic'.³⁸

وَ كِمَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ عَنْ سَهْلٍ عَنِ الْحَسَنِ بْنِ مَحْبُوبٍ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ مَارِدٍ أَنَّ أَبَا عَبْدِ اللهِ (عليه السلام) سُئِلَ عَنْ قَوْلِ اللهِ عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ الرَّحْمُنُ عَلَى الْعَوْشِ اسْتَوى فَقَالَ اسْتَوَى مِنْ كُلِّ شَهْمِ، فَلَيْسَ شَهِ، ۚ أَقْرَبَ إِلَيْهِ مِنْ شَهْمِ، ع

And by this chain, from Sahl, from Al Hassan Bin Mahboub, from Muhamad Bin Marid,

'Abu Abdullah^{-asws} was asked about the Words of Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic: **the Beneficent Established upon the Throne [25:59]**. So he^{-asws} said: 'Evenly from everything. So there isn't anything closer to Him^{-azwj} than a (another) thing'.³⁹

الكافي 1: 99/ 9. ³⁷

الكافى 8: 115/ 117 ³⁶

³⁸ Al Mahaasin – V 1 Bk 5 H 212

Asking the well-informed ones-asws

حدثنا عبد الله بن جعفر عن محمد بن عيسي عن محمد بن سنان عن اسمعيل بن جابر وعبد الكريم عن عبد الحميد بن ابي الديلم عن ابي عبد الله عليه السلام قال كتاب الله الذكر واهله آل محمد الذين امر الله بسئوالهم ولم يؤمروا بسؤال الجهال

Narrated to us Abdullah Bin Ja'far, from Muhammad Bin Isa, from Muhammad Bin Sinan, from Ismail Bin Jaabir and Abdul Kareem, from Abdul Hameed Bin Abu Al-Dalam who has reported the following:

Abu Abdullah^{-asws} said: 'The Book of Allah^{-azwj} is the Zikr, and its People^{-asws} are the Progeny^{-asws} of Muhammad^{-saww} are the ones whom Allah^{-azwj} has Commanded to ask them^{-asws} and did not Command to ask the ignorant ones'.⁴⁰

VERSE 60

And when it is said to them: 'Do Sajdah to the Beneficent!' They say, 'And what is the Beneficent? Shall we do Sajdah to what you are ordering us?' And it increases them in aversion [25:60]

قَالَ الْإِمَامُ ع «الرَّحْمَنِ»: الْعَاطِفِ عَلَى حُلْقِهِ بِالرِّرْقِ، لَا يَقْطَعُ عَنْهُمْ مَوَادَّ رِزْقِهِ، وَ إِنِ انْقَطَعُوا عَنْ طَاعَتِهِ. «الرَّحِيم» بِعِبَادِهِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ فِي تَخْفِيفِهِ عَلَيْهِمْ طَاعَاتِهِ وَ بِعِبَادِهِ الْكَافِرِينَ فِي الرَّفْق بَحِمْ– فِي دُعَائِهِمْ إِلَى مُوَافَقَتِهِ.

The Imam (Hassan Al-Askari-asws) said: '*The Beneficent* – He-azwj Gives sustenance to His-azwj creation which never gets cut off even if they cut-off their obedience to Him-azwj. *The Merciful* – With the *Momineen* servants. He-azwj makes their obedience easy for them, and for the disbelieving servants, approves their supplications with Kindness.'

He^{-asws} said: 'Amir Al-Momineen^{-asws} said: '*The Beneficent* – He^{-azwj} Gives sustenance to His^{-azwj} creation. It is His^{-azwj} Mercy that when a child does not yet have the strength to run around and acquire its sustenance, He^{-azwj} Gives that strength to his mother so that she can look after the child. And if the mother does not look after the child then it becomes more than obligatory for the rest of the *Momineen* to look after the child. Some animals have not been given this instinct to look after their young ones and so they start looking for their own sustenance very shortly after birth.

قَالَ ع: وَ تَفْسِيرُ قَوْلِهِ عَزَّ وَ جَلَ «الرَّمْمنِ»: أَنَّ قَوْلَهُ «الرَّمْمنِ» مُشْتَقٌّ مِنَ الرَّمْمَةِ سَمِغْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ص يَقُولُ: قَالَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ: أَنَا «الرَّمْمنِ». وَ هِيَ [مِنَ] الرَّحِم شَقَّتُ لَمَا اسْماً مِن اسْمِي، مَنْ وَصَلَهَا وَصَلْتُهُ، وَ مَنْ قَطَعَهُا قَطَعْتُهُ.

³⁹ Al Kafi V 1 – The Book Of *Tawheed* (Oneness of Allah^{azwj}) CH 19 H 7

⁴⁰ Basaair Al Darajaat - P 1 Ch 19 H 19 - (Extract)

He^{-asws} said in the explanation of 'الرحمن' *The Beneficent*: 'The Word 'Beneficent' has been derived from 'الرَّحْمَةِ' the Mercy. I heard the Rasool Allah^{-saww} saying: Allah^{-azwj} Said: "I^{-azwj} am 'The Beneficent' and it is derived from the Mercy, a Name from My^{-azwj} Names. Whoever connects to it I^{-azwj} shall be Connected to him, and whoever cuts himself from it then I^{-azwj} shall cut him off from My^{-azwj} Mercy.'

ثُمُّ قَالَ عَلِيٌّ ع: أَ وَ تَدْرِي مَا هَذِهِ الرَّحِمُ- الَّتِي مَنْ وَصَلَهَا وَصَلَهُ الرَّمْمُنُ، وَ مَنْ قَطَعَهَا قَطَعَهُ الرَّمْمُنُ فَقِيلَ يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ: حَثَّ بِمَذَا كُلَّ قَوْمٍ عَلَى أَنْ يُكُرُمُوا أَقْرِبَاءَهُمْ وَ يَصِلُوا أَرْحَامُهُمْ.

Then Ali-asws said: 'Do you know what this Mercy is that whoever connects to it is connected to the Beneficent?' They said: 'O Amir Al-Momineen-asws! 'Every community has been urged by this to honour their relatives and maintain good relations with them.'

فَقَالَ لَهُمْ: أَ يَخَتُّهُمْ عَلَى أَنْ يَصِلُوا أَرْحَامَهُمُ الْكَافِرِينَ، وَ أَنْ يُعَظِّمُوا مَنْ حَقَّرُهُ اللهُ، وَ أَوْجَبَ احْتِقَارَهُ مِنَ الْكَافِرِينَ قَالُوا: لَا-، وَ لَكِنَّهُ حَتَّهُمْ عَلَى صِلَةِ أَرْحَامِهِمُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ. قَالَ: فَقَالَ: أَوْجَبَ حُقُوقَ أَرْحَامِهِمْ، لِاتِّصَالِهِمْ بِآبَائِهِمْ وَ أُمَّهَاتِهِمْ قُلْتُ: بَلَى يَا أَحَا رَسُولِ اللهِ. قَالَ: فَهُمْ إِذَنْ إِنَّمَا يَفْضُونَ فِيهِمْ خُقُوقَ الْآبَاءِ وَ الْأُمَّهَاتِ. حُقُوقَ الْآبَاءِ وَ الْأُمَّهَاتِ.

He^{-asws} said to them: 'Have any of them obligated to maintain good relations with the disbelievers, and respect the ones whom He^{-azwj} Has Belittled, and Enjoined the contempt of the disbelievers?' They said: 'No, but we have been urged to have good relations with the *Momineen*.' He^{-asws} said: 'Has He^{-azwj} not has Enjoined this due to their connection with their fathers and mothers?' They said: Yes, O brother^{-asws} of the Rasool-Allah^{-saww}.' He^{-asws} said: 'Understand then, that by doing this they are making up the rights of their mothers and fathers.'

قُلْتُ: بَلَى يَا أَخَا رَسُولِ اللّهِ ص. قَالَ: فَآبَاؤُهُمْ وَ أُمَّهَاكُمْ - إِنَّمَا غَذَّوْهُمْ فِي الدُّنْيَا - وَ وَقَوْهُمْ مَكَارِهَهَا، وَ هِيَ نِعْمَةٌ زَائِلَةٌ، وَ مَكْرُوهٌ يَنْقَضِي، وَ رَسُولُ رَهِمْ سَاقَهُمْ إِلَى نِعْمَةِ دَائِمَةِ لَا تَنْقَضِي، وَ وَقَاهُمْ مَكْرُوهاً مُؤَبَّداً لَا يَبِيدُ، فَأَيُّ النِّعْمَتَيْن أَغْظُمُ قُلْتُ: نِعْمَةُ رَسُولِ اللّهِ صِ أَعْظَمُ وَ أَجَلُ وَ أَحْبَرُ،

They said: 'Yes O brother^{-asws} of Rasool-Allah^{-saww}.' He^{-asws} said: 'Their fathers and mothers provide them with sustenance in this world and prevent them from the abhorrent, and this is a declining bounty, while the Rasool-Allah^{-saww} gave them everlasting bounties and saved them from eternal difficulties, so which is a greater bounty?'. I said, 'The bounty of the Rasool-Allah^{-saww} is greater and larger.'

قَالَ: فَكَيْفَ يَجُوزُ أَنْ يَحُثَّ عَلَى قَضَاءِ حَقِّ - مَنْ صَغَّرَ [اللهُ] حَقَّهُ، وَ لَا يَحُثَّ عَلَى قَضَاءِ حَقِّ مَنْ كَبَّرَ [اللهُ] حَقَّهُ فَلْثُ: لَا يَجُوزُ ذَلِكَ. قَالَ: فَإِذَا حَقُّ رَسُولِ اللهِ ص أَعْظَمُ مِنْ حَقّ الْوَالِدَيْنِ، وَ حَقُّ رَجِمِهِ أَيْضاً أَعْظَمُ مِنْ حَقّ رَجِهِهمَا، فَرجِهُ رَسُولِ اللهِ ص أَوْلَى بالصِلَةِ، وَ أَعْظَمُ فِي القُطِيعَةِ.

He^{-asws} said: 'How can it be that He^{-azwj} should Urge the fulfilment of a smaller right and does not Urge the fulfilment of a greater right? That is not possible. The right of the Rasool Allah^{-saww} is greater than the right of the parents and the right of his^{-saww} relatives also is greater than the right of their own relatives. So, the maintenance of relations with the relatives of the Rasool Allah^{-saww} is greater and more highly prohibited to be cut off.

فَالْوَيْلُ كُلُّ الْوَيْلِ لِمَنْ قَطَعَهَا، وَ الْوَيْلُ كُلُّ الْوَيْلِ لِمَنْ لَمْ يُعَظِّمْ حُرْمَتَهَا. أَ وَ مَا عَلِمْتَ أَنَّ حُرْمَةَ رَصُولِ اللّهِ عَالَى، وَ أَنَّ حُرْمَةَ رَسُولِ اللّهِ حُرْمَةُ اللّهِ تَعَالَى، وَ أَنَّ اللّهَ أَعْظَمُ حَقّاً مِنْ كُلِّ مُنْعِم سِوَاهُ، وَ أَنَّ كُلَّ مُنْعِم سِوَاهُ إِنَّمَا أَنْعَمَ حَيْثُ قَيَّضَهُ لِذَلِكَ رَبُّهُ، وَ وَفَقَهُ لَهُ.

So woe and everyone's woe be on the one who cuts it off, and woe upon woe be on the one does not respect his relatives. Do you not know that the sanctity of the relatives of the Rasool Allah is the sanctity of the Rasool Allah and that the sanctity of the Rasool Allah is the sanctity of Allah are sale in the Bounties of His are with an all, even from all the Bounties of His are with a every bounty apart from it. But rather, He are chooses where it is destined to be for He are with a compatible with him.

Do you not know what Allah^{-azwj} Said to Musa^{-as} Bin Imran^{-as}?' I said, 'May my father and mother be sacrificed for you^{-asws}, what was it that He^{-azwj} Said to him^{-as}?' He^{-asws} said: 'Allah^{-azwj} the High Said: 'O Musa^{-as}! Do you know what has reached to you^{-as} of My^{-azwj} Mercy?' Musa^{-as} said: 'You^{-azwj} are more Merciful to me^{-as} than my father and mother.'

Allah^{-azwj} the High Said: 'O Musa^{-as}! But rather, the mercy of your mother to you^{-as} was a Grace of My^{-azwj} Mercy, and it was I^{-azwj} Who inclined her towards you^{-as}, and Refined her heart to avoid her rest for your upbringing, and if I^{-azwj} had not Done that with her, then she would have been to you like any other woman". ⁴¹

VERSE 61

Blessed is He Who Made the constellations in the skies and Made therein a lamp and a shining moon [25:61]

على بن إبراهيم: في رواية أبي الجارود، عن أبي جعفر (عليه السلام)، في قوله تبارك و تعالى: تَبارَكَ الَّذِي جَعَلَ فِي السَّماءِ بُرُوجاً، قال: «فالبروج: الكواكب، و البروج التي للربيع و الصيف: الحمل، و الثور، و الجوزاء، و السرطان، و الأسد، و السنبلة، و بروج الخريف و الشتاء: الميزان، و العقرب، و القوس، و الجدي، و الدلو، و السمكة ، و هي اثنا عشر برجا».

Ali Bin Ibrahim said, 'And in a report of Abu Al-Jaroud,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Ja'far^{-asws} regarding the Words of the Blessed and Exalted: **Blessed is He Who Made the constellations in the skies [25:61]**, he^{-asws} said: 'The constellations are the planets. And the constellations, which, are for the spring and the summer are – Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo and Virgo. And the constellations for the

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⁴¹ Tafseer Imam Hassan Al Askari^{asws} – S 12

Autumn and winter are – Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius and Pisces. And these are twelve constellations'.⁴²

VERSE 62

And He is the One Who Made the night and the day in succession (to each other), for the one who intends to do Zikr or intends gratefulness [25:62]

Ali Bin Ibrahim said, 'My father narrated to me, from Salih Bin Uqba, from Jameel, who says:

'A man said to Abu Abdullah^{-asws}, 'May I be sacrificed for you^{-asws} – O son^{-asws} of Rasool-Allah^{-saww} – Sometimes I miss my night Salat for the month, and two months and three. So can I fulfil it by the day? Is that allowable?'

قال: «قرة عين لك و الله- قالها ثلاثا- إن الله يقول: وَ هُوَ الَّذِي جَعَلَ اللَّيْلَ وَ النَّهارَ خِلْفَةً الآية، فهو قضاء صلاة النهار بالليل، و قضاء صلاة الليل بالنهار، و هو من سر آل محمد المكنون».

He^{-asws} said: 'By Allah^{-azwj}! May your eyes be delighted' – and he^{-asws} said it three times – 'Allah^{-azwj} is Saying: *And He is the One Who Made the night and the day in succession (to each other) [25:62]*' – the Verse – So it is the fulfilling of the Salat of the day by the night, and fulfilling the night Salat by the day. And it is from the secrets of the Progeny^{-asws} of Muhammad^{-saww}, the hidden'.⁴³

VERSES 63 – 66

And the servants of the Beneficent are those who walk on the earth humbly, and when the ignorant one address them, they say, 'Peace!' [25:63]

And those who spend the night in Sajdah to their Lord, and standing [25:64]

تفسير القمّى 2: 115. ⁴²

تفسير القمّى 2: 116. ⁴³

And those who are saying, 'Our Lord! Turn away from us the Punishment of Hell! Surely, its Punishment would be inseparable [25:65]

Surely, it is an evil abode and (an evil) place to stay [25:66]

Muhammad Bin Yaqoub, from Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Isa, from Ibn Mahboub, from Muhammad Bin Al-Nu'man, from Salaam who said,

'I asked Abu Ja'far^{-asws} about the Words of the Exalted: **And the servants of the Beneficent are those who walk on the earth humbly [25:63]**, he^{-asws} said: 'They are the successors^{-asws}, from the fear of their^{-asws} enemies'.⁴⁴

Ali Bin Ibrahim said, 'Ahmad Bin Idrees informed us, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Isa, from Ibn Abu Najran, from Hamaad, from Hareyz, from Zurara,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Ja'far-asws regarding His-azwj Words: **And the servants of the Beneficent are those who walk on the earth humbly [25:63]**, he-asws said: 'The Imams-asws are walking upon the earth modestly, in fear from their-asws enemies'.⁴⁵

Ali Bin Ibrahim said, 'And in a report of Abu Al-Jaroud,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Ja'far^{-asws} regarding His^{-azwj} Words: *Surely its Punishment would be inseparable [25:65]*, said: 'It is inflicted and does not separate (go away)'.⁴⁶

VERSE 67

And those, when they spend, are not being extravagant and are not stingy, and are moderate between that [25:67]

الكافي 1: 354/ 78. 44

تفسير القمّى 2: 116. ⁴⁵

تفسير القمّى 2: 116. ⁴⁶

وعنه: عن أحمد بن أبي عبد الله، عن محمد بن علي، عن محمد بن سنان، عن أبي الحسن (عليه السلام) في قوله عز و جل: وَ كَانَ بَيْنَ ذَلِكَ قَواماً، قال: «القوام هو المعروف، عَلَى الْمُمُوسِعِ قَدَرُهُ وَ عَلَى الْمُفْتِرِ قَدَرُهُ على قدر عياله، و مؤنتهم التي هي صلاح له و لهم و لا يُكلِّفُ اللّهُ نَفْساً إِلّا ما آتاها».

And from him, from Ahmad Bin Abu Abdullah, from Muhammad Bin Ali, from Muhammad Bin Sinan,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Al-Hassan^{-asws} regarding the Words of the Mighty and Majestic: *and are moderate between that [25:67]*, he^{-asws} said: 'The moderate – It is the reasonable: *the affluent is in accordance to him, and upon the (financially) straitened is in accordance to him [2:236]* - in accordance with his dependants. And their provision is that which is correct for him and for them. And *Allah does not Encumber a soul except what He has Given it [65:7]*'.⁴⁷

عِدَّةٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِنَا عَنْ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحُمَّدٍ الْجُوْهَرِيِّ عَنْ جَبِلِ بْنِ صَالِحٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ عَمْرٍ الْأَحْوَلِ قَالَ تَلَا أَبُو عَبْدِ اللّهِ (عليه السلام) هَذِهِ الْآيَةَ وَ الَّذِينَ إِذَا أَنْفَقُوا لَمْ يُسْرِفُوا وَ لَمْ يَقْتُرُوا وَ كَانَ بَيْنَ ذلِكَ قُواماً قَالَ فَأَحْدَ قَبْضَةً مِنْ حَصَّى وَ فَبَضَهَا بِيَدِهِ فَقَالَ هَذَا الْإِسْرَافُ ثُمَّ أَخَذَ قَبْضَةً أُخْرَى فَأَرْحَى كَفَّهُ كُلَّهَا ثُمَّ قَالَ هَذَا الْإِسْرَافُ ثُمَّ أَخَذَ قَبْضَةً أُخْرَى فَأَرْحَى كَفَّهُ كُلَّهَا ثُمَّ قَالَ هَذَا الْإِسْرَافُ ثُمَّ أَخَذَ قَبْضَةً أُخْرَى فَأَرْحَى كَفَّهُ كُلَّهَا ثُمَّ قَالَ هَذَا الْإِسْرَافُ ثُمَّ أَخَذَ قَبْضَةً أُخْرَى فَأَرْحَى بَعْضَهَا وَ أَمْسَكَ بَعْضَهَا وَ قَالَ هَذَا الْإِسْرَافُ ثُمَّ أَخَذَ قَبْضَةً أُخْرَى فَأَرْحَى بَعْضَهَا وَ أَمْسَكَ بَعْضَهَا وَ قَالَ هَذَا الْإِسْرَافُ ثُمَّ أَخَذَ قَبْضَةً أُخْرَى فَأَرْحَى بَعْضَهَا وَ أَمْسَكَ بَعْضَهَا وَ أَمْسَكَ بَعْضَهَا وَ أَلْ هَذَا اللّهُ مُنْ أَيْنَا لَهُ اللّهُ وَلَى اللّهُ عَنْ اللّهُ عَلَى هَذَا اللّهُ اللّهُ وَالُولُ مَنْ اللّهُ اللّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ وَالَ عَلَى اللّهُ وَالَ هَلَا لَكُولُ اللّهُ وَلَالَعُولَ اللّهُ اللّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ وَلَا هَذَا اللّهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ وَلُولُ وَلَا لَعْلَالُولُ اللّهُ وَلَيْنَ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَلَا عَلَا مَلْ مَلْكَ اللّهُ وَلَا لَهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَالْمَالُولُ عَلَى اللّهُ وَلَا لَمُ وَاللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَلَا لَا لَهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَالْمَالُولُولُ وَلَا لَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَالَ

A number of our companions, from Ahmad Bin Abu Abdullah, from his father, from Al Qasim Bin Muhammad Al Jowhary, from jameel Bin Salih, from Abdul Malik Bin Amro Al Ahowl who said,

'Abu Abdullah^{-asws} recited this verse: **And those, when they spend, are not being extravagant and are not stingy, and are moderate between that [25:67]**. So he^{-asws} grabbed a handful of pebbles and captured these in his^{-asws} hand, and he^{-asws} said: 'This is the miserliness which Allah^{-azwj} Mentions in His^{-azwj} book'. Then he^{-asws} grabbed another handful, so he^{-asws} opened his^{-asws} palm, all of it, then said: 'This is the extravagance'. Then he^{-asws} grabbed another handful, so he^{-asws} opened part of it and withheld part of it and said, 'This is the moderation'.⁴⁸

عن جابر، عن أبي جعفر (عليه السلام)، قال: «قوله: وَ الَّذِينَ إِذا أَنْفَقُوا لَمَّ يُسْرِفُوا وَ لَمَّ يَقْتُرُوا إذا أسرفوا سيئة، و أفتروا سيئة، وَ كانَ بَيْنَ ذلِكَ قواماً حسنة، فعليك بالحسنة بين السيئتين».

From Jabir, from Abu Ja'far^{-asws} having said: 'His^{-azwj} Words: *And those, when they spend, are not being extravagant and are not stingy [25:67]*. When they are extravagant it is an evil deed, and (when they are) stingy it is an evil deed, *and are moderate between that [25:67]* - is a good (deed). So, it is upon you to do good deeds (and be) between the two evil ones'.⁴⁹

وعنه: عن عدة من أصحابنا، عن أحمد بن أبي عبد الله، عن أبيه، عن محمد بن عمرو، عن عبد الله بن أبان، قال: سألت أبا الحسن الأول (عليه السلام) عن النفقة على العيال، فقال: «ما بين المكروهين: الإسراف، و الإقتار».

⁴⁸ Al Kafi – V 4 – The Book of Zakat Ch 81 H 1

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الكافي 4: 56/ 8 47

⁴⁹ Tafseer Al Burhan – H 7831

And from him, from a number of our companions, from Ahmad Bin Abu Abdullah, from his father, from Muhammad Bin Amro, from Abdullah bin Aban who said,

'I asked Abu Al-Hassan^{-asws} the 1st about the spending upon the dependants, so he^{-asws} said: 'What is between the two abhorrence(s) – the extravagance and the (self) impoverishment''.⁵⁰

عن عبد الرحمن، قال: سألت أبا عبد الله (عليه السلام) عن قوله: وَ يَسْتَلُونَكَ ما ذا يُنْفِقُونَ قُلِ الْعَفْوَ. قال: «الَّذِينَ إِذا أَنْفَقُوا لَمْ يُسْرِفُوا وَ لَمْ يَقْتُرُوا وَ كانَ بَيْنَ ذَلِكَ قواماً – قال–: نزلت هذه بعد هذه، هي الوسط». تفسير العيّاشي

From Abdul Rahman who said, 'I asked Abu Abdullah^{-asws} about His^{-azwj} Words: **And they are** asking you what they should be spending. Say: 'The surplus' [2:219]. He^{-asws} said: 'And those, when they spend, are not being extravagant and are not stingy, and are moderate between that [25:67]. He^{-asws} said: 'This was Revealed after this. It is the moderation''. ⁵¹

أَبُو عَلِيٍّ الْأَشْعَرِيُّ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْجُبَّارِ عَنِ ابْنِ فَضَّالٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَ أَؤَفْيِ فَيُقَالُ لَهُ أَ لَمُ آمُرُكَ بِالطَّلَبِ وَ رَجُلِّ كَانَتْ لَهُ امْرَأَةٌ فَدَعَا عَلَيْهَا فَيُقَالُ لَهُ أَ لَمُ أَجْعَلُ أَمْرَهَا وَرُجُلِّ كَانَتْ لَهُ امْرَأَةٌ فَدَعَا عَلَيْهَا فَيُقَالُ لَهُ أَ لَمُ أَجْعَلُ أَمْرَهَا اللَّهُمَّ ارْزُفْنِي فَيُقَالُ لَهُ أَ لَمُ آمُرُكَ بِالطَّلَبِ وَ رَجُلِّ كَانَتْ لَهُ امْرَأَةٌ فَدَعَا عَلَيْهَا فَيُقَالُ لَهُ أَلَمْ أَجْعَلُ أَمْرَهَا اللَّهُمَّ الرَّفْنِي فَيُقَالُ لَهُ أَلَمْ آمُرُكُ بِالطَّلَبِ وَ رَجُلِّ كَانَتْ لَهُ امْرَأَةٌ فَدَعَا عَلَيْهَا فَيُقَالُ لَهُ أَلَمْ أَجْعَلُ أَمْرَهُا

Abu Ali Al Ashary, from Muhammad Bin Abdul Jabbar, from Ibn Fazzal, from Abdullah Bin Ibrahim, from Ja'far Bin Ibrahim,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Abdullah^{-asws} having said: 'Four (people), a supplication will not be Answered for them – a man who sits in his house saying, 'O Allah^{-azwj}! Grace me sustenance'. So He^{-azwj} would Say to him: "Did I^{-azwj} not Command you with the seeking (of the livelihood)?" and a man who has a wife for him, so he supplicates against her, so He^{-azwj} would Say to him: "Did I^{-azwj} not Make her matter to you?"

وَ رَجُلُّ كَانَ لَهُ مَالٌ فَأَفْسَدَهُ فَيَقُولُ اللَّهُمَّ ارْزُقْنِي فَيُقَالُ لَهُ أَ لَمَ آمُرُكَ بِالإِقْتِصَادِ أَ لَمَ آمُرُكَ بِالإِصْلَاحِ ثُمُّ قَالَ وَ الَّذِينَ إِذَا أَنْفَقُوا لَمَ يُسْرِفُوا وَ لَمَ يَقُتُرُوا وَ كَانَ بَيْنَ ذلِكَ قَواماً وَ رَجُلِ كَانَ لَهُ مَالٌ فَأَدَانَهُ بِغَيْرِ بَيْنَةِ فَيُقَالُ لَهُ أَ لَمُ آمُرُكَ بِالشَّهَادَةِ .

And a man who had wealth for him, so he spoilt it, so He^{-azwj} would Say to him: 'Grace me sustenance'. So He^{-azwj} would Say to him: "Did I^{-azwj} not Command you with the moderation? Did I^{-azwj} not Command you with the righteousness?" Then He^{-azwj} Says: *And those, when they spend, are not being extravagant and are not stingy, and are moderate between that [25:67]*; and a man who did have wealth for him, but he lent it without any evidence, so He^{-azwj} would Say to him: "Did I^{-azwj} not Command you with the witnessing?'⁵²

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الكافي 4: 55/ 2. 50

تفسير العيّاشي 1: 106/ 315. ⁵¹

⁵² Al Kafi V 2 – The Book Of Supplication CH 32 H 2

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And those who are not supplication to another god along with Allah, and are not killing the soul which Allah Forbade except with the right, nor are they committing adultery. And one who does that, indulges in sin [25:68]

The Punishment would be doubled for him on the Day of Judgment, and he would be therein eternally in disgrace [25:69]

Except one who repents, and believes, and does righteous deeds, so those ones, Allah would Replace their evil deeds with good deeds, and Allah is ever Forgiving, Merciful [25:70]

أَحْبَرَنَا الشَّيْحُ أَبُو عَلِيِّ الْحَسَنُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ الطُّوسِيُّ بِالْمَوْضِعِ الْمَذْكُورِ فِي السَّنَةِ الْمَذْكُورَةِ قَالَ: أَحْبَرَنَا السَّعِيدُ الْوَالِدُ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: أَحْبَرَنَا الشَّيْحُ اللَّمْفِيدُ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مُحْمَّدِ بْنِ النُّعْمَانِ قَالَ: أَحْبَرَنِي أَبُو عَالِبٍ أَحْمُدُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ الزُّرَارِيُّ قَالَ: أَحْبَرَنِي عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ الزُّرَارِيُّ قَالَ: أَجْبَرَنَا الْعَلَاءُ بْنُ رَزِينَ عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ الزُّرَارِيُّ قَالَ:

It was informed to us by Al Sheykh Abu Ali Al Hassan Bin Muhammad Al Toosy at the mentioned place, during the mentioned month, from Al Saeed Al Walid, from Al Sheykh Al Mufeed Muhammad Bin Muhammad Bin Al Nu'man, from Abu Ghalib Ahmad Bin Muhammad Al Zarary, from his uncle Abu Al Husayn Ali Bin Suleyman Bin Al Jaham, from Abu Abdullah Muhammad Bin Khalid Al Tayalisy, from Al A'ala Bin Razeyn, from Muhammad Bin Al Muslim Al Saqafy who said,

'I asked Abu Ja'far Muhammad-asws Bin Ali-asws regarding the Words of Allah-azwj Mighty and Majestic: so those ones, Allah would Replace their evil deeds with good deeds, and Allah is ever Forgiving, Merciful [25:70]. He-asws said: 'They will come with the Momin, the sinner, on the Day of Judgment until he would be made to stand at the Pausing stop for the Reckoning. And it would happen that it will be Allah-azwj the Exalted, He-azwj will be the One Who will Take charge of his Reckoning, to the extent that He-azwj will not Notify anyone from the people upon his Reckoning. So he would recognise his sins, until when he acknowledges his evil deeds.

قَالَ اللّهُ عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ بَدِّلُوهَا حَسَنَاتٍ وَ أَظْهِرُوهَا عَلَى النَّاسِ فَيَقُولُ النَّاسُ حِينَئِذٍ مَا كَانَ لِهَذَا الْعَبْدِ سَيِّعَةٌ وَاحِدَةٌ ثُمَّ يَأْمُرُ بِهِ إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ فَهَذَا تَأُويلُ الْآيَةِ فِي الْمُدُنِينَ مِنْ شِيعَتِنَا خَاصَّةً.

Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic would Say to His^{-azwj} Scribes: "Change these to be good deeds and display these upon the people!" So the people would be saying at that time, 'There wasn't even a single evil deed for this servant!' Then Allah^{-azwj} would Command with him to (be taken to) the Paradise. Thus, this is the explanation of the Verse, and is regarding the sinners from our^{-asws} Shias in particular'.⁵³

المفيد في (الإختصاص): عن محمد بن الحسن السجاد، عن سعد بن عبد الله، عن محمد بن أحمد، عن محمد بن إسماعيل، عن جعفر بن محمد بن الهيثم الحضرمي، عن علي بن الحسين الفزاري، عن آدم بن التمار الحضرمي، عن سعد بن طريف، عن الأصبغ بن نباتة، قال: أتيت أمير المؤمنين (صلوات الله عليه) لأسلم عليه، فجلست أنتظره، فخرج إلي، فقمت إليه، فسلمت عليه، فضرب على كفي، ثم شبك أصابعه بأصابعي، ثم قال: «يا أصبغ بن نباتة»، قلت: لبيك و سعديك، يا أمير المؤمنين.

Al-Mufeed in Al-Ikhtisas, from Muhammad Bin Al-Hassan Al-Sajaad, from Sa'ad Bin Abdullah, from Muhammad Bin Ahmad, from Muhammad Bin Ismail, from Ja'far Bin Muhammad Bin Al-Hazramy, from Al-Hazramy, from Al-Hazramy, from Sa'ad Bin Tareyf, from Al-Asbagh Bin Nabata who said,

'I came up to Amir Al-Momineen^{-asws} to greet him, so I seated myself waiting for him^{-asws}. He^{-asws} came out to me, and I stood up for him^{-asws} and greeted him^{-asws}. He^{-asws} struck upon my wrist, then clasped his^{-asws} fingers with my fingers, then said: 'O Asbagh Bin Nabata!' I said, 'At your service and command, O Amir-al- Momineen^{-asws}!'

He^{-asws} said: 'Our^{-asws} friend is a friend of Allah^{-azwj}. So when a friend of Allah^{-azwj} dies, he would be with the elevated friends of Allah^{-azwj}, and would be quenched from a river colder than ice, sweeter than honey, and softer than butter'.

So I said, 'May my father and my mother be sacrificed for you-asws, what if he was a sinner?'

He^{-asws} said: 'Yes, and even if he was a sinner. Have you not read the Quran: **so those ones, Allah would Replace their evil deeds with good deeds, and Allah is ever Forgiving, Merciful [25:70]**? O Asbagh! Our^{-asws} friend, even if he were to meet Allah^{-azwj}, and he had for him sins the like of the foam of the sea, and like the number of grains of sand, Allah^{-azwj} would Forgive these for him, if Allah^{-azwj} so Desires to'.⁵⁴

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⁵³ Bashaarat Al Mustafasaww Li Shia Al Murtazaasws - P 1 H 9

الإختصاص: 65 ⁵⁴

شرف الدين النجفي، قال: روى مسلم في (الصحيح) عن أبي ذر (رضي الله عنه)، قال: قال رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله): «يؤتى بالرجل يوم القيامة، فيقال: اعرضوا عليه صغار ذنوبه، و تخبأ كبارها، فيقال له: عملت يوم كذا و كذا، كذا و كذا، و هو مقر لا ينكر، و هو مشفق من الكبائر، فيقال: أعطوه مكان كل سيئة عملها حسنة. فيقول الرجل حينئذ: لي ذنوب ما أراها هاهنا!». قال: و لقد رأيت رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) ضحك حتى بدت نواجذه.

Sharaf Al-Deen Al-Najafy said, 'It has been reported by Muslim in Al-Saheeh,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Dharr^{ar} who said, 'Rasool-Allah^{-saww} said: 'They will come with the man on the Day of Judgement, so it shall be said: 'Present his small sins to him, and hide the big ones of it'. So they shall say to him: 'You did such and such on such and such a day'. And he would be accepting and not denying any of it, and he would be afraid of his major sins. So it shall be said: 'Give him a good deed in place of every evil one'. The man would then be saying, 'There are sins for me which I do not see them here!' He (the narrator) said, 'And Rasool-Allah^{-saww} was seen to smile to the extent that his^{-saww} teeth were seen'.⁵⁵

أبو القاسم جعفر بن محمد بن قولويه في (كامل الزيارات)، قال: حدثني أبو العباس محمد بن جعفر، عن محمد بن الحسين بن أبي الخطاب، عن منيع، عن صفوان بن يحيى، عن صفوان بن يحيى، عن صفوان بن يحيى، عن صفوان بن مهران الجمال، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام)، قال: «أهون ما يكسب زائر الحسين (عليه السلام) في كل حسنة ألف ألف حسنة، و السيئة واحدة، و أين الواحدة من ألف ألف!».

Abu Al-Qasim Ja'far Bin Muhammad Bin Quwlawayh in Kaamil Al-Ziyaraat said, 'Abu Al-Abbas Muhammad Bin Ja'far narrated to me, from Muhammad Bin Al-Husay Bin Abu Al-Khattab, from Mani'e, from Safwan Bin Yahya, from Safwan Bin Mahran Al-Jamaal,

'Abu Abdullah^{-asws} has said: 'It is so easy what the visitor of Al-Husayn^{-asws} earns in every good deed, a thousand, thousand good deeds, and the evil-deed is only one. And where is the one when compared to a thousand, thousand?'

ثم قال: «يا صفوان، أبشر، فإن لله ملائكة معها قضبان من نور، فإذا أراد الحفظة أن تكتب على زائر الحسين (عليه السلام) سيئة، قالت الملائكة للحفظة: كفي. فتكف، فإذا عمل حسنة، قالت لها: اكتبي، أولئك الذين يبدل الله سيئاتهم حسنات».

Then he^{-asws} said: 'O Safwan! Receive glad tidings, for Allah^{-azwj} has Angels who have rods of Light. So when the Preserver (Angel) intends to write a sin upon the visitor of Al-Husayn^{-asws}, the Preserving Angels said: 'Pause!' So it pauses. So when he does a good deeds, say to it: 'Write!' so those ones, Allah would Replace their evil deeds with good deeds, and Allah is ever Forgiving, Merciful [25:70]'. ⁵⁶

وعن أبي جعفر عليه السلام قال: قلت بمكة له: إن لي حاجة، فقال: تلقايي بمكة، فلقيته، فقلت: يا بن رسول الله إن لي حاجة؟ فقال: تلقايي بمني، فلقيته بمني، فقلت: يابن رسول الله إن لي حاجة، فقال: [هات] حاجتك

And from Abu Ja'far^{-asws} having said: 'I said to him^{-asws} at Makkah, 'There is a need for me'. He^{-asws} said: 'Meet me in Makkah. So I met him^{-asws}, and I said, 'O son^{-asws} of Rasool-Allah⁻

تأويل الآيات 1: 382/ 19 ⁵⁵

كامل الزيارات: 330/ 5. ⁵⁶

saww! There is a need for me?' He^{-asws} said: 'Meet me^{-asws} in Mina'. So I said, 'O son^{-asws} of Rasool-Allah^{-saww}! There is a need for me'. He^{-asws} said: 'State your need'.

فقلت: يا بن رسول الله إني كنت أذنبت ذنبا فيما بيني وبين الله عزوجل، لم يطلع عليه أحد، و اجلك أن أستقبلك به، فقال: إذا كان يوم القيامة تجلى الله عزوجل لعبده المؤمن فيوقفه على ذنوبه ذنبا ذنبا، ثم يغفرها له، لا يطلع على ذلك ملك مقرب، ولا نبي مرسل.

I said, 'O son-asws of Rasool-Allah-saww! I have committed a sin in what is between me and Allah-azwj Mighty and Majestic. I have not notified anyone upon it, and due to you-asws (being what you-asws are) that I am facing you-asws with it'. He-asws said: 'When it will be the Day of Judgment, Allah-azwj Mighty and Majestic would Manifest for the *Momin* servant, and He-azwj would Pause him upon his sins, sin by sin. Then He-azwj will Forgive these for him, not Notifying upon that, neither an Angel of Proximity nor a Mursil Prophet-as'.

وفي حديث آخر: ويستر عليه من ذنوبه ما يكره أن يوقفه عليه، ثم يقول لسيئاته كوبي حسنات، وذلك قول الله عزوجل: " فاولئك - الذين - يبدل الله سيئاتهم حسنات ".

And in another Hadeeth: 'And He^{-asws} would Veil upon him from his sins whatever he dislikes that he should be Paused upon it. Then He^{-azwj} would be Saying to his evil deeds: "Become good deeds!" And that is in the Words of Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic: so those ones, Allah would Replace their evil deeds with good deeds, and Allah is ever Forgiving, Merciful [25:70]'. 57

محمد بن عيسى عن عمر بن إبراهيم بياع السابري عن حجر بن زائدة عن رجل عن أبي جعفر عليه السلام قال: قلت له: يا بن رسول الله ان لي حاجة فقال :تلقاني بمكة فقلت يا بن رسول الله ان لي حاجة فقال: هات حاجتك

Muhammad Bin Isa, from Umar Bin Ibrahim Baya'a Al Sabiry, from Hujr Bin Zaida, from a man,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Ja'far-asws, said, 'I said to him-asws, 'O son-asws of Rasool-Allah-saww! There is a need for me'. So he-asws said: 'Meet me-asws in Makkah'. So I said, 'O son-asws of Rasool-Allah-saww! There is a need for me!' So he-asws said: 'State your need'.

فقلت: يا بن رسول الله ابى أذنبت ذنبا بيني وبين الله لم يطلع عليه أحد فعظم على وأجلك أن استقبلك به فقال: انه إذا كان يوم القيامة وحاسب الله عبده المؤمن أوقفه على ذنوبه ذنبا ذنبا ثم غفر هاله لا يطلع على ذلك ملكا مقربا ولا نبيا مرسلا،

I said, 'O son^{-asws} of Rasool-Allah^{-saww}! I have committed a sin between me and Allah^{-azwj} and have not notified anyone upon it. Thus it is grievous upon me and you^{-asws} are postponing my facing you^{-asws} with it'. So he^{-asws} said: 'When it would be the Day of Judgment and Allah^{-azwj} would Reckon His^{-azwj} Momin servant, He^{-azwj} would Pause him upon his sins, sin by sin. Then He^{-azwj} would Forgive there for him, neither Notifying that upon and Angel of Proximity, nor a Mursil Prophet^{-as'}.

قال عمر بن إبراهيم: وأخبرني عن غير واحد أنه قال :ويستر عليه من ذنوبه ما يكره أن يوقفه عليها قال: ويقول لسيئاته: كوبى حسنات قال: وذلك قول الله تبارك وتعالى: (أولئك يبدل الله سيئاتهم حسنات وكان الله غفورا رحيما

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⁵⁷ Kitab Al Momin - Ch 2 H 67

Umar Bin Ibrahim said, 'And I have been informed from someone else that he^{-asws} said: 'And He^{-azwj} would Veil upon him from his sins what he dislikes he being paused upon it'. And He^{-azwj} would be Saying to his evil deeds: "Become good deeds!" And these are the Words of Allah^{-azwj} Blessed and Exalted: **so those ones, Allah would Replace their evil deeds with good deeds, and Allah is ever Forgiving, Merciful [25:70]**".⁵⁸

Muhammad Bin Yaqoub, from a number of our companions, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad, from Ibn Fazal, from Abu Jameela, from Muhammad Al Halby,

'From Abu Abdullah^{-asws} having said: 'Rasool-Allah^{-saww} said: 'Allah^{-azwj} Made resemblances of my^{-saww} community for me^{-saww} in the clay, and Taught me^{-saww} their names, just as Adam^{-as} was Taught the names, all of them.

Then the companions of the banners passed by me^{-saww}, so I^{-saww} sought Forgiveness for Ali^{-asws} and his^{-asws} Shias. My^{-saww} Lord^{-azwj} Promised me^{-saww} a peculiarity regarding the Shias of Ali^{-asws}.

It was said, 'O Rasool-Allah^{-saww}! And what is it?' He^{-saww} said: 'The Forgiveness for the one from them who believe, and that Allah^{-azwj} would neither Leave a minor sin nor a major sin, and for them He^{-azwj} would Replace their evil deeds with good deeds [25:70]". ⁵⁹

عِدَّةٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِنَا عَنْ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ خَالِدٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَظِيمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ الْحَسَنِيّ قَالَ حَدَّنَنِي أَبُو جَعْفَرٍ (صلوات الله عليه) قَالَ سَمِعْتُ أَبِي يَقُولُ سَمِّعْتُ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللهِ (عليه السلام) فَلَمَّا سَلَّمَ وَ جَلَسَ تَلَا هَذِهِ الْآيَةَ الَّذِينَ سَعِعْتُ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللهِ (عليه السلام) فَلَمَّا سَلَّمَ وَ جَلَسَ تَلَا هَذِهِ اللَّآيَةَ الَّذِينَ يَجْتُبُونَ كَبَائِرَ الْإِثْمُ وَ الْفُواحِشَ ثُمُّ أَمْسَكَ فَقَالَ لَهُ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللهِ (عليه السلام) مَا أَسْكَتَكَ قَالَ أَجْهِ عَبْدِ اللهِ عَبْدِ اللهِ عَرْبُو اللهِ عَرْبُو اللهِ عَرْبُو اللهِ عَرْبُو اللهِ عَبْدِ اللهِ السلام) مَا أَسْكَتَكَ قَالَ أَجْهُ عَبْدِ اللهِ عَرْبُو اللهِ عَرْبُو اللهِ اللهِ عَرْبُو عَلْهُ اللهِ اللهِ عَبْدِ اللهِ اللهِ عَرْبُو اللهِ اللهِ عَرْبُو اللهِ اللهِ عَرْبُو اللهِ اللهِ عَرْبُو اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ اللهِ عَرْبُو اللهِ ا

A number of our companions, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Khalid, from Abdul Azeem Bin Abdullah Al Hasany who said,

'Abu Ja'far-asws narrated to me saying: 'I-asws heard my-asws father-asws saying: 'I-asws heard my-asws father-asws Musa-asws Bin Ja'far-asws saying: 'Amro Bin Ubeyd came over to Abu Abdullah-asws. So when he greeted and was seated, recited this Verse: *Those who are shunning the major sins and the immoralities [53:32]*, then held back. So Abu Abdullah-asws said to him: 'What made you withhold?' He said, 'I would love to understand the major sins from the Book of Allah-azwj Mighty and Majestic'.

فَقَالَ نَعَمْ يَا عَمْرُو

⁵⁸ Kitab Al Zohad – Ch 17 H 245

الكافي 1: 368/ 15 ⁵⁹

He-asws said: 'Yes - O Amro

And the adultery, because Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic is Saying: **And one who does that,** indulges in sin [25:68] The Punishment would be doubled for him on the Day of Judgment, and he would be therein eternally in disgrace [25:69].

He (the narrator) said, 'Amro went out screaming from his crying, and he was saying, 'Destroyed is the one who is speaking from his opinion, and disputes with regards to your assws merits and the Knowledge'.⁶⁰

VERSES 71 & 72

And one who repents and does righteous deeds, then surely he repents to Allah penitently [25:71]

And those who are not witnessing the falsities, and when they pass by the vanities, they pass by nobly [25:72]

Abu Ali Al Ashary, from Muhammad Bin Abdul Jabbar, from Safwan, from Abu Ayoub Al Khazzaz, from Muhammad Bin Muslim, from Abu Al Sabbah,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Abdullah^{-asws} having said regarding the Words of the Mighty and Majestic: *And those who are not witnessing the falsities [25:72]*. He^{-asws} said: 'The singing (music)'.⁶¹

Ali ibn Ibrahim has narrated from his father from Bakr ibn Salih from al-Qasim ibn Burayd who has said that it has been narrated to us by Abu Amr al-Zubayri:

45 out of 53

⁶⁰ Al Kafi V 2 - The Book Of Belief and Disbelief CH 112 H 24 (Extract)

⁶¹ Al Kafi – V 6 – The Book of Drinks Ch 34 H 6

'I said to Abu Abdullah^{-asws} 'O Scholar! Inform me, which of the deeds is the most superior in the Presence of Allah^{-azwj}? He^{-asws} said: What Allah^{-azwj} will not Accept anything except with it'

I asked, 'What is that?' He^{-asws} said, $Em\bar{a}n$ in Allah^{-azwj} besides whom no one deserves to be worshipped. It ($Em\bar{a}n$) is the highest in degree among the deeds, the most valuable among them and the top-most among them in (matters of) Reward.'

Allah has Said: and when they pass by the vanities, they pass by nobly [25:72].

This is what Allah^{-azwj} has Made obligatory for the ears in relation to $Em\bar{a}n$; that they must not listen to what is unlawful to hear, and such matters are of its deeds, which is of $Em\bar{a}n$.

Sahl Bin Ziyad, from Saeed Bin Janaah, from Hammad, from Abu Ayoub Al Khazzaz who said,

'We lodged at Al-Medina, so we went over to Abu Abdullah^{-asws}, so he^{-asws} said to us: 'Where are you lodged at?' So we said, 'At so and so, the owner of the singing slave-girls'. He^{-asws} said: 'Be honourable'.

So, by Allah^{-azwj}, we did not know what he^{-asws} intended by it, and we thought that he^{-asws} was saying that we should be graceful upon it. So we returned to him^{-asws}, and we said, 'We do not know what you^{-asws} intended by your^{-asws} words: 'Be honourable''.

So he^{-asws} said: 'Have you all not heard the Words of Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic in His^{-azwj} Book: *and when they pass by the vanities, they pass by nobly [25:72]*?'⁶³

VERSE 73

⁶² Al Kafi V 2 – The Book Of Belief and Disbelief CH 18 H 1 (Extract)

⁶³ Al Kafi – V 6 – The Book of Drinks Ch 34 H 9

And those, when the Signs of their Lord are mentioned, do not fall deaf and blind upon these [25:73]

عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُحُمَّدٍ عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ الْعَبَّاسِ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ زِيَادٍ عَنْ أَبِي بَصِيرٍ قَالَ سَأَلْتُ أَبَا عَبْدِ اللّهِ (عليه السلام) عَنْ قَوْلِ اللّهِ عَنَّ وَ جَلَّ وَ الَّذِينَ إِذَا ذُكِّرُوا عَلَيْهِ اللّهِ عَنْ عَلَيّ بْنِ الْعَبَّاسِ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ زِيَادٍ عَنْ أَبِي بَصِيرٍ قَالَ سَأَلْتُ أَبًا عَبْدِ اللّهِ (عليه السلام) عَنْ قَوْلِ اللّهِ عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ وَ الَّذِينَ إِذَا ذُكِّرُوا عَلَيْهِا صُمَّا وَ عُمْياناً قَالَ مُسْتَبْصِرِينَ لَيْسُوا بِشُكَّاكٍ.

Ali Bin Muhammad, from Ali Bin Al-Abbas, from Muhammad Bin Ziyad, from Abu Baseer who said:

'I asked Abu Abdullah^{-asws} about the Words of Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic: **And those, when the Signs of their Lord are mentioned, do not fall deaf and blind upon these [25:73]**. He^{-asws} said: 'Those who are endowed with insight, they aren't with doubts'.⁶⁴

VERSE 74

And those who are saying, 'Our Lord! Grant to us from our wives and our offspring, delight of our eyes, and Make us Imams for the pious [25:74]

علي بن إبراهيم، قال: حدثني محمد بن أحمد، قال: حدثني الحسن بن محمد بن سماعة، عن حماد، عن أبان بن تغلب، قال: سألت أبا عبد الله (عليه السلام) عن قول الله عز و جل: وَ الَّذِينَ يَقُولُونَ رَبَّنا هَبُ لَنا مِنْ أَزْواجِنا وَ ذُرِّيَاتِنا قُرَّةً أَعْيُن وَ اجْعَلْنا لِلْمُتَّقِينَ إِماماً، قال: «هم نحن أهل البيت».

Ali Bin Ibrahim said, 'Muhammad Bin Ahmad narrated to me, from Al-Hassan Bin Muhammad Bin Sama'at, from Hamaad, from Abaan Bin Taghlub who said,

'I asked Abu Abdullah^{-asws} about the Words of Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic: **And those who** are saying, 'Our Lord! Grant to us from our wives and our offspring, delight of our eyes, and Make us Imams for the pious [25:74], he^{-asws} said: 'They^{-asws} are us^{-asws}, the People^{-asws} of the Household'.⁶⁵

محمد بن العباس، قال: حدثنا محمد بن القاسم بن سلام، عن عبيد بن كثير، عن الحسين بن نصر ابن مزاحم، عن علي بن زيد الخراساني، عن عبد الله بن وهب الكوفي، عن أَيْواجِنا وَ دُرِيَّاتِنا قُرَّةً أَعْيُنِ وَ اجْعَلْنا لِلْمُتَقِينَ بن وهب الكوفي، عن أَي سعيد الخدري، في قول الله عز و جل: رَبَّنا هَبْ لَنا مِنْ أَزْواجِنا وَ دُرِيَّاتِنا وَ قَلَ قُرَةً أَعْيُنٍ وَ اجْعَلْنا لِلْمُتَقِينَ إماماً، قال: فاطمة. قال: قُرَّةً أَعْيُنٍ وقال: فاطمة. قال: قُرَّةً أَعْيُنٍ وقال: الحسين. قال: وَ اجْعَلْنا لِلْمُتَقِينَ إماماً، قال: على بن أبي طالب.

Muhammad Bin Al-Abbas, from Muhammad Bin Al-Qasim Bin Salaam, from Ubeyd Bin Kaseer, from Al-Husayn Bin Nasr Ibn Mazahim, from Ali Bin Zayd Al-Khurasany, from Abdullah Bin Wahab Al-Kufy, from Abu Haroun Al-Abdy,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Saeed Al-Khudry, regarding the Words of Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic: 'Our Lord! Grant to us from our wives and our offspring, delight of our eyes, and Make us Imams for the pious [25:74], Rasool-Allah^{-saww} said to Jibraeel^{-as}: 'From our wives?' He^{-as} said: 'Khadeeja^{-asws}'. He^{-saww} said: 'and our offspring?' He^{-as} said: 'Fatima^{-asws}'.

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الكافي 8: 178/ 199. 64

تفسير القمى 2: 117 ⁶⁵

He^{-saww} said: 'delight of our eyes?' He^{-as} said: 'Al-Hassan^{-asws} and Al-Husayn^{-asws}'. He^{-saww} said: 'and Make us Imams for the pious?' He^{-as} said: 'Ali^{-asws} Bin Abu Talib^{-asws}'. 66

عنه، عن ابن فضال، عن علي بن عقبة، عن أبيه، عن سليمان بن خالد قال: كنت في محمل أقرأ إذ ناداني أبو عبد الله عليه السلام: اقرأ يا سليمان قال: ثم قرأت حتى انتهبت إلى قوله " والذين لا يشهدون الزور، وإذا مروا باللغو مرو أكراما " فقال، هذه فينا،

From him, from Ibn Fazaal, from Ali Bin Uqba, from his father, from Suleyman Bin Khalid who said, 'I was in a (camel) loader reading (the Quran),

When Abu Abdullah^{-asws} called out to me: 'Read, O Suleyman!' He (the narrator) said, 'Then I recited until I ended up to His^{-azwj} Words: *And those who are not witnessing the falsities, and when they pass by the vanities, they pass by nobly [25:72]*. So he^{-asws} said: 'This is regarding us^{-asws}'.

ثم قرأت " والذين إذا ذكروا بآيات ربم لم يخروا عليها صما وعميانا " فقال: هذه فيكم إذا ذكرتم فضلنا لم تشكوا،

Then I recited: *And those, when the Signs of their Lord are mentioned, do not fall deaf and blind upon these [25:73]*. So he-asws said: 'This is regarding you all (Shias). When our-asws merits are mentioned, you do not doubt'.

ثم قرأت: " والذين يقولون ربنا هب لنا من أزواجنا وذرياتنا قرة أعين: إلى آخر السورة " فقال: هذه فينا.

Then I recited: And those who are saying, 'Our Lord! Grant to us from our wives and our offspring, delight of our eyes, and Make us Imams for the pious [25:74] — up to the end of the Chapter. So he-asws said: 'This is regarding us-asws'. 67

وعنه، قال: حدثنا محمد بن الحسين، عن جعفر بن عبد الله المحمدي، عن كثير بن عياش، عن أبي الجارود، عن أبي جعفر (عليه السلام)، في قول الله عز و جل: وَ الَّذِينَ يَقُولُونَ رَبَّنا هَبُ لَنا مِنْ أَزُواجِنا وَ ذُرِّيَّاتِنا قُرَّةَ أَعْيُنٍ وَ اجْعَلْنا لِلْمُتَّقِينَ إِماماً، قال: «أي هداة يهتدى بنا، و هذه لآل محمد (عليهم السلام) خاصة».

And from him (Sharaf Al Deen Al Najafy), 'It was narrated to us by Muhammad Bin Al Husayn, from Ja'far bin Abdullah Al Muhammady, from Kaseer Bin Ayyash, from Abu Al Jaroud,

'From Abu Ja'far^{-asws} regarding the Words of Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic: *And those who are saying, 'Our Lord! Grant to us from our wives and our offspring, delight of our eyes, and Make us Imams for the pious [25:74]* – i.e. Guides, Guiding through us^{-asws}, and this (Verse) is for the Progeny^{-asws} of Muhammad^{-saww} in particular'.⁶⁸

وعنه: عن محمد بن جمهور، عن الحسين بن محبوب، عن أبي أيوب الخزاز، عن أبي بصير، قال: قلت لأبي عبد الله (عليه السلام): وَ اجْعَلْنا لِلْمُتَقِينَ إماماً، قال: «لقد سألت ربك عظيما، إنما هي: و اجعل لنا من المتقين إماما و إيانا عنى بذلك». فعلى هذا التأويل تكون القراءة الاولى و اجعلنا للمتقين- يعني الشيعة- إماما، أن القائلين هم الأئمة (عليهم السلام).

⁶⁷ Al Mahaasin – V 1 Bk 4 – H 136

تأويل الآيات 1: 385/ 2 ⁶⁶

تأويل الآبات 1: 384/ 25. 68

And from him, from Muhammad Bin Jamhour, from Al Husayn Bin Mahboub, from Abu Ayoub Al Khazaz, from Abu Baseer who said,

'I said to Abu Abdullah^{-asws}, 'and Make us Imams for the pious [25:74]'. He^{-asws} said: 'And your Lord^{-azwj} has been asked for a great matter. But rather, it is: 'Our Lord! Grant to us from our wives and our offspring, delight of our eyes, and Make us Imams for the pious [25:74] — and it means us^{-asws} by that'. Thus, upon this interpretation would be the foremost recitation, and Make us Imams for the pious [25:74] — meaning Imams^{-asws} of the Shias. The speakers are the Imams^{-asws}''.⁶⁹

VERSES 75 & 76

Those would be Recompensed with chambers for what they had been patient upon, and they would be met therein with greetings and salutations [25:75]

Abiding eternally therein. Excellent is the abode and the resting place [25:76]

(تحفة الإخوان) عن ابن مسعود، و ام سلمة زوجة النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله)- في حديث- قال له: «يا ابن مسعود، إن أهل الغرف العليا لعلي بن أبي طالب (عليه السلام)، و شيعته المتولون له، المتبرءون من أعدائه، و هو قوله تعالى: أُوْلئِكَ يُجْزُوْنَ الْغُرْفَةَ بِمَا صَبَرُوا وَ يُلَقَّوْنَ فِيهَا تَجِيَّةً وَ سَلاماً على أذى الدنيا».

Tohfat Al-Ikhwan,

(It has been narrated) from Ibn Masoud, and Umm Salma^{-ra}, wife of the Prophet^{-saww} – in a Hadeeth – he^{-saww} said to him: 'O Ibn Masoud! The ones deserving of the chambers are Ali^{-asws} Bin Abu Talib^{-asws} and his^{-asws} Shias, the ones who befriended him^{-asws}, and disavowed from his^{-asws} enemies, and these are the Words of the Exalted: *Those would be Recompensed with chambers for what they had been patient upon, and they would be met therein with greetings and salutations [25:75]* – (patient) upon the harm of the world'.⁷⁰

(كشف الغمة) لعلي بن عيسى: عن ثابت، عن الباقر (عليه السلام) في قوله تعالى: أُوْلئِكَ يُجْزُوْنَ الْغُرْفَةَ، قال: «الغرفة: الجنة بِما صَبَرُوا على الفقر و مصائب الدنيا».

Kashf Al-Ghumma of Ali Bin Isa, from Saibt,

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تأويل الآيات 1: 384/ 26 ⁶⁹

تحفة الإخوان: 117. ⁷⁰

(It has been narrated) from Al-Baqir^{-asws} regarding the Words of the Exalted: **Those would be Recompensed with chambers for what they had been patient upon [25:75]** – upon the poverty and the difficulties of the world'.⁷¹

VERSE 77

Say: 'My Lord would not care for you were it not for your supplications, but you have belied, so soon the inevitable would happen [25:77]

الطبرسي: روى العياشي بإسناده عن بريد بن معاوية العجلي، قال: قلت لأبي جعفر (عليه السلام): كثرة القراءة أفضل، أم كثرة الدعاء؟ قال: «كثرة الدعاء أفضل» و قرأ هذه الآية.

Al-Tabarsy – It has been reported from Al-Ayyashi, by his chain from Bureyd Bin Muawiya Al-Ajaly who said,

'I said to Abu Ja'far^{-asws}, 'Is frequent recitation (of the Quran) better, or the frequency of the supplication?' He^{-asws} said: 'The frequency of the supplications'. And he^{-asws} recited this Verse (25:77)'.⁷²

For more detailed Ahadeeth on supplication refer to Al Kafi V 2 The Book of Supplications - https://hubeali.com/books/English-Books/AlKafiVol2/AlKafiV2-
TheBookOfSupplication(1).pdf

الشيخ في (أماليه) قال: أخبرنا جماعة، عن أبي المفضل، قال: حدثنا عبد الله بن أبي داود السجستاني، قال: حدثنا إبراهيم بن الحسن المقسمي الطرسوسي، قال: حدثنا بشر بن زاذان، عن عمر بن صبيح، عن جعفر بن محمد، عن آبائه، عن علي بن أبي طالب (عليهم السلام)، أنه قال: و قال علي (عليه السلام): «أربع للمرء، لا عليه: الإيمان، و الشكر، فإن الله تعالى يقول: ما يَفْعَلُ اللهُ بِعَدَابِكُمْ إِنْ شَكَرْتُمْ وَ آمَنتُمْ، و الاستغفار، فإنه قال: وَ ما كَانَ اللهُ مُعَذِّبُهُمْ وَ هُمْ يَسْتَغْفِرُونَ، و الدعاء، فإنه قال: قُلْ ما يَعْبَوُا بِكُمْ رَبِّي لَوْ لا دُعاؤُكُمْ فَقَدْ كَذَّبْتُمْ فَسَوْفَ يَكُونُ لِرَاماً».

Al Sheikh in his (book) Amaali, said, 'A group narrated to us, from Abu Al Mufazzal, from Abdullah Bin Abu Dawood Al Sijistany, from Ibrahim Bin Al Hassan Al Muqasmy, from Bishr Bin Zazan, from Umar Bin Sabeeh,

'From Ja'far^{-asws} Bin Muhammad^{-asws}, from his^{-asws} forefathers^{-asws}, from Ali^{-asws} Bin Abu Talib^{-asws} having said: 'And Ali^{-asws} said: 'For are for the person, not against him – The Eman, and the Gratefulness, for Allah^{-azwj} the Exalted is Saying: *Allah will not Deal out your Punishment if you are grateful and believe [4:147]*; and the seeking of Forgiveness, for He^{-azwj} Said: *And Allah was not going to Punish them while you were among them, nor would Allah Punish them while they are seeking Forgiveness [8:33]*; and the supplication, for He^{-azwj} Says: *Say: 'My Lord would not care for you were it not for your supplications, but you have belied, so soon the inevitable would happen [25:77]". Table 1.*

كشف الغمة 2: 132 ⁷¹

مجمع البيان 7: 285 ⁷²

الأمالي 2: 107. ⁷³

وعنه، قال: أخبرنا جماعة، عن أبي المفضل، قال: حدثنا أبو أحمد عبيد الله بن الحسين بن إبراهيم العلوي النصيبي ببغداد، قال: حدثني محمد بن علي بن حمزة العلوي، قال: حدثني أبي، قال: حدثني الحسن بن زيد بن علي، قال: سألت أبا عبد الله جعفر بن محمد (عليهما السلام) عن سن جدنا علي بن الحسين (عليهما السلام)،

And from him (Al Sadouq), said, 'It was informed to us by a group, from Abu Al Mufazzal, from Abu Ahmad Ubeydullah Bin Al Husayn Bin Ibrahim Al Alawy Al Nuseybi at Baghdad, from Muhammad Bin Al iBin Hamza Al Alawy, from my father,

'From Al-Hassan Bin Zayd son of Ali^{-asws} (Bin Al-Husayn^{-asws} who said, 'I asked Abu Abdullah Ja'far^{-asws} Bin Muhammad^{-asws} about a Sunnah of our grandfather^{-asws} Ali^{-asws} Bin Al-Husayn⁻asws

فقال: «أخبرني أبي، عن أبيه على بن الحسين (عليه السلام)، قال: كنت أمشي خلف عمي الحسن و أبي الحسين (عليهما السلام) في بعض طرقات المدينة، في العام الذي قبض فيه عمى الحسن (عليه السلام)، و أنا يومئذ غلام قد ناهزت الحلم، أو كدت،

So he^{-asws} said: 'My^{-asws} father^{-asws} informed me^{-asws}, from his^{-asws} father Ali^{-asws} Bin Al Husayn^{-asws} having said: 'I^{-asws} was walking behind my^{-asws} uncle^{-asws} Al-Hassan^{-asws}, and my^{-asws} father^{-asws} Al-Husayn^{-asws} in one of the streets of Al-Medina, in the year in which my^{-asws} uncle^{-asws} Al-Hassan^{-asws} passed away, and I^{-asws} was a young boy on that day who had almost reached adulthood.

فلقيهما جابر بن عبد الله، و أنس بن مالك الأنصاريان في جماعة من قريش و الأنصار، فما تمالك جابر حتى أكب على أيديهما و أرجلهما يقبلهما، فقال له رجل من قريش كان نسيبا لمروان: أ تصنع هذا و يأ أبا عبد الله و أنت في سنك هذا و موضعك من صحبة رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله)؟ و كان جابر قد شهد بدرا.

They^{-asws} were met by Jabir Bin Abdullah and Anas Bin Malik, the two Helpers, among a group of Quraysh and the Helpers. Jabir could not control himself until he leapt upon their^{-asws} hands and their^{-asws} feet kissing these. So a man from Quraysh, who was a son-in-law of Marwan, said to him, 'You are doing this, O Abu Abdullah, and you are in this age of yours and your position from the companionship of Rasool-Allah^{-saww}?' And it was so that Jabir had witnessed (the battle of) Badr.

فقال له: إليك عني، فلو علمت - يا أخا قريش - من فضلهما و مكانهما ما أعلم لقبلت ما تحت أقدامهما من التراب.

He (Jabir) said to him, 'To you, from me, if only you knew, O brother of Quraysh, of their-asws merits and their-asws statuses what I know, you would have kissed what is beneath their-asws feet, from the dust'.

ثم أقبل جابر على أنس بن مالك، فقال: يا أبا حمزة، أخبرني رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) فيهما بأمر ما ظننته أن يكون في بشر. قال له أنس: و ما الذي، أخبرك، يا أبا عبد الله؟

Then Jabir turned towards Anas Bin Malik, and he said, 'O Abu Hamza! Rasool-Allah^{-saww} informed me regarding these two^{-asws} with a matter which I did not think that it would happen to be in any person'. Anas said to him, 'And what is that which he^{-saww} informed you, O Abu Abdullah?'

قال علي بن الحسين، فانطلق الحسن و الحسين (عليهما السلام)، و وقفت أنا أسمع محاورة القوم، فأنشأ جابر يحدث، قال: بينا رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) شديد عليه و آله) ذات يوم في المسجد، و قد خف «1» من حوله، إذ قال لي: يا جابر، ادع لي حسنا و حسينا و كان (صلى الله عليه و آله) شديد الكلف بحما، فانطلقت، فدعوتهما، و أقبلت أحمل مرة هذا، و هذا مرة، حتى جئته بحما،

Ali-asws Bin Al-Husayn-asws said: 'So Al-Hassan-asws and Al-Husayn-asws went away, and I-asws paused listening to the dialogue of the group. Then Jabir started a discussion. He said, 'One day Rasool-Allah-saww was in the Masjid, and the people had lessened around him-saww, when he-saww said to me: 'O Jabir! Call Hassan-asws and Husayn-asws for me-saww!' And he-saww used to intensely love them-asws both. So I went and called them-asws, and I carried this one-asws, and I carried this one-asws, and I carried this one-asws, and I carried this one-asws.

فقال لي و أنا أعرف السرور في وجهه لما رأى من محبتي لهما، و تكريمي إياهما، قال: أ تحبهما، يا جابر؟ قلت: و ما يمنعني من ذلك- فداك أبي و امي- و أنا أعرف مكانحما منك! قال: أفلا أخبرك عن فضلهما؟ قلت: بلي، بأبي أنت و امي.

He^{-saww} said to me, and I recognised the joy in his^{-saww} face when he^{-saww} saw my love for them^{-asws}, and my honouring them^{-asws} both: 'Do you love them^{-asws}, O Jabir?' I said, 'And what prevents me from that, may my father and my mother be sacrificed for you^{-asws}, and I recognise their^{-asws} position from you^{-saww}?' He^{-saww} said: 'Shall I^{-saww} inform you about their^{-asws} merit?' I said, 'Yes, may my father and my mother be sacrificed for you^{-saww}!'

قال: إن الله تعالى لما أحب أن يخلقني، خلقني نطفة بيضاء طيبة، فأودعها صلب أبي آدم (عليه السلام)، فلم يزل ينقلها من صلب طاهر إلى رحم طاهر، إلى نوح و إبراهيم (عليهما السلام)، ثم كذلك إلى عبد المطلب،

He^{-saww} said: 'When Allah^{-azwj} the Exalted Loved to Create me^{-saww}, He^{-azwj} Created me^{-saww} as a white goodly seed, then Deposited it in the rib of my^{-saww} father^{-as} Adam^{-as}. Then He^{-azwj} did not Cease to Transfer it from a pure rib to a pure womb, up to Noah^{-as} and Ibrahim^{-as}. Then, like that to Abdul Muttalib^{-asws}.

فلم يصبني من دنس الجاهلية شيء، ثم افترقت تلك النطفة شطرين: إلى عبد الله، و أبي طالب، فولدني أبي، فختم الله بي النبوة، و ولد علي فختمت به المصمة،

Thus, nothing from the filth of the ignorance affected me^{-saww}. Then He^{-azwj} Separated that seed into two parts – to Abdullah^{-asws} and Abu Talib^{-asws}. So my^{-saww} father^{-as} begot me^{-saww}, and Allah^{-azwj} Ended the Prophet-hood with me^{-saww}. And Ali^{-asws} was came, so the successorship was Ended with him^{-asws}.

ثم اجتمعت النطفتان مني و من علي، فولدنا الجهر و الجهير، الحسنين، فختم الله بمما أسباط النبوة، و جعل ذريتي منهما، و أمرني بفتح مدينة- أو قال: مدائن- الكفر.

Then the two seeds gathered from me^{-saww} and from Ali^{-asws}, so we^{-asws} begot 'Al Jahr and Al Jaheyr, Al Hassaneyn (Al Hassan^{-asws} and Al Husayn^{-asws}), so Allah^{-azwj} Ended the grandsons of the Prophet-hood with them^{-asws}, and Made my^{-saww} offspring to be from them^{-asws}, and Commanded me^{-saww} with the conquest of Medina' – or said: 'City of Al Kufr'.

و من ذرية هذا- و أشار إلى الحسين (عليه السلام)- رجل يخرج في آخر الزمان يملأ الأرض عدلا بعد ما ملئت جوار، فهما طهران مطهران، و هما سيدا شباب أهل الجنة، طوبي لمن أحبهما، و أباهما، و أمهما، و ويل لمن حادهم و أبغضهم».

And from the offspring of this one^{-asws}' – and he^{-saww} gestured towards Al Husayn^{-asws} – there would be a man^{-asws} at the end of the times who would fill the earth with justice after it had been filled with tyranny. Therefore, these two^{-asws} are pure, Purified, and they are the Chiefs of the inhabitants of the Paradise. Beatitude is for the one who loves them^{-asws}, and their^{-asws} father^{-asws}, and their^{-asws} mother^{-asws}! And woe be unto the one who is bad to them^{-asws} and hates them^{-asws}'.⁷⁴

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الأمالي 2: 113. ⁷⁴